

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

VOL. 39

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 18, 1930

No. 3

Textile Banking Company

55 Madison Avenue - New York

FACTORING as applied to the textile manufacturing industry is a means adopted by manufacturers to distribute their production on a basis equivalent to selling for cash, without credit risk, while at the same time granting to the purchaser of the product the usual terms of sale customary in the trade.

The Textile Banking Company in providing factoring service for manufacturers, assumes credit risks, eliminates the necessity on the part of the manufacturer of maintaining Credit and Collection departments, and provides a constant flow of funds into the manufacturer's treasury as shipments are made.

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Textile Banking Company

55 Madison Avenue

New York, N. Y.

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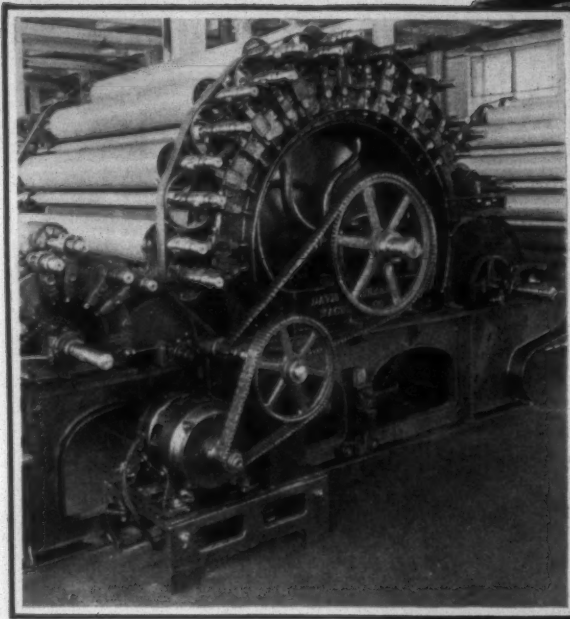
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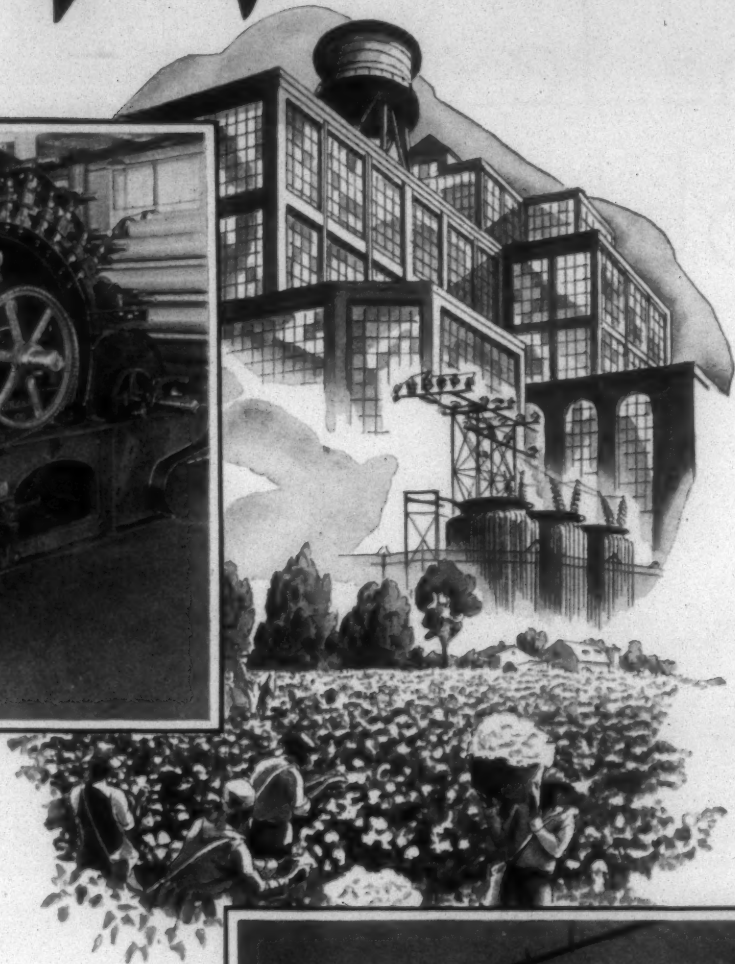
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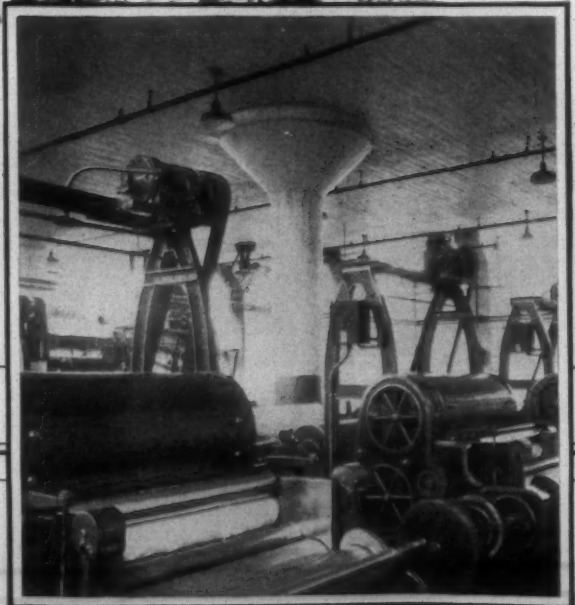
W/HEREVER



*Wool cards driven by
Westinghouse Textile Motors.*



*Westinghouse Motors with Sealed
Sleeve bearings driving pickers.*



ELECTRICITY SPEEDS TEXTILE PRODUCTION

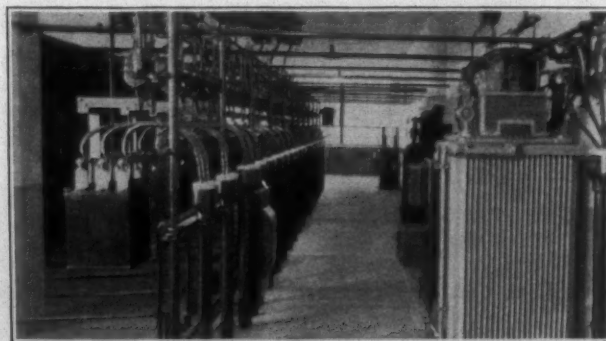
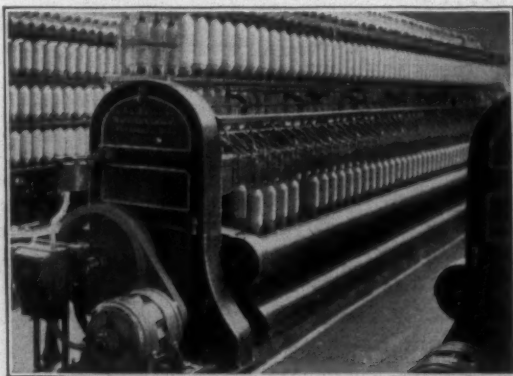
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IN the textile industry, as in most modern manufacturing, profit sheets are balanced in the production department. And in spinning, carding, knitting or dyeing — in every textile process from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf — electricity is the key to the increased operating speeds and automatically controlled production that keener competition demands. For this reason, the broad engineering, manufacturing and service facilities of Westinghouse can be especially valuable to you, not only in motive power and control problems, but in everything electrical that contributes to plant efficiency.

Consider the Westinghouse line — over 320,000 separate products to supply your needs, from the sub-station equipment that transmits the power, to the motors

and controls that effectively utilize it at your machines. Consider Westinghouse warehouse facilities, readily accessible to all mill centers, which make it unnecessary for you to carry large stocks of electrical supplies. And remember that Westinghouse service includes not only expert technical advice, but conveniently located shops to care for every emergency.

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Rear of Westinghouse Switchboard showing Automatic Regulators for maintaining constant voltage on mill lines.

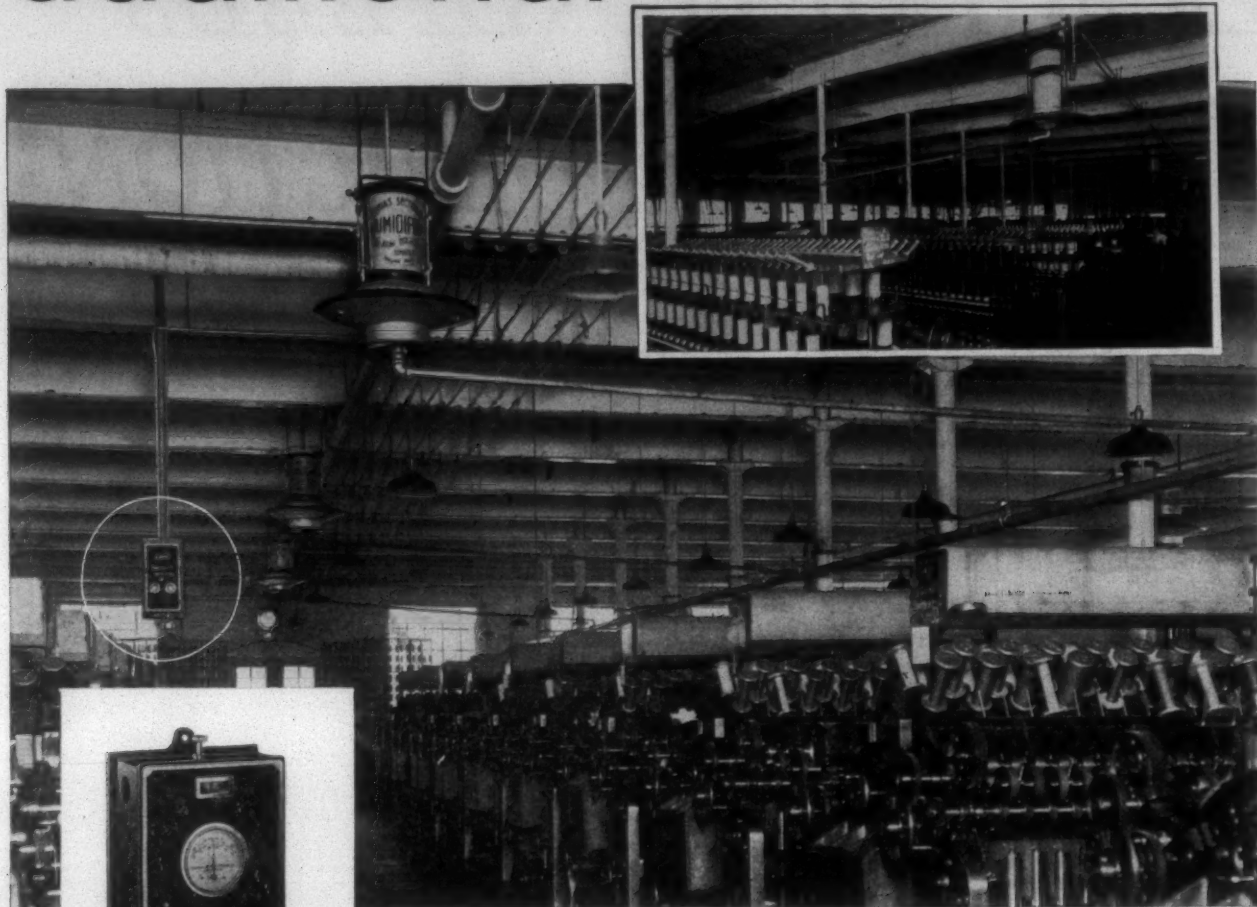
Roving frames driven by Westinghouse Textile Motors through Cog Belts.

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additional economy is the main objective of a mill agent today. Every mill which has installed AMCO Controls as part of their humidification equipment will tell you of the substantial monthly savings on each of several operations.

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AMCO savings have completely exploded the idea that human attention can cope with changing humidity. AMCO Controls are not affected by temperature,—only by moisture.

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Air Doctors Since 1888

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 39

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 18, 1930

No. 3

Standardized Depreciation Rates Held Impracticable

THE Cotton-Textile Institute, in a brief submitted to the Bureau of Internal Revenue in Washington, takes the position that standardized depreciation rates for the textile industry would be wholly impractical. The brief is submitted to the Bureau in response to the Institute's request for an opportunity to be heard on the question—that of the Bureau's proposed plan to establish a standardized depreciation rate for textile plants.

Extracts for the argument presented in the brief are given below. Mill men who are further interested in the matter should read the complete text of the brief.

In the introduction, the brief states:

1. It is wholly impracticable to apply standardized rate of depreciation to the cotton textile industry and any attempt to do so would produce highly inequitable results.

1. Standardization of depreciation rates is not contemplated by the law or regulations and is generally recognized to be impracticable.

Discussion of the provision of the Revenue Act of 1928. The decisions of the Courts and of the Board of Tax Appeals indicate that such rates must be worked out in the light of the particular circumstances of each taxpayer's situation. The Treasury Department itself has consistently refrained from attempting to fix depreciation rates for taxpayers in any industry, and this policy has been confirmed not only by the statute and the regulations, but also by sound accounting practice, and by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Such proposed standardization of rates is impracticable due to the wide variation in the useful life of similar items of property under the widely varying conditions which exist in any industry. Accounting authorities support this proposition.

2. Standardization of depreciation rates in the cotton textile industry is peculiarly impracticable and would operate with especial inequity on account of the wide variation of conditions within the industry.

The statements presented at the conference clearly demonstrate the wide variation within the industry of conditions affecting depreciation rates. These include climatic conditions, the character of raw cotton used, the character of the product manufactured, the speed at which machines are operated, the ability and efficiency of the management, the policy of the management, the manner in which machinery is driven, and the quality of labor available. The rate of depreciation even differs between various machines in the same mill and the rate is affected by a sale of the property.

The analysis of replies to the questionnaire shows striking differences in the depreciation rates and estimated useful lives of the depreciable property of the mills, as between Northern and Southern mill, carded and combed mills, mills using high grade, average grade and

low grade cotton, and mills operating single-shift, double shift and twenty-four hours. The answers to the questionnaire represent the considered judgments of expert mill operators managing approximately 50 per cent of the cotton textile industry of the country. The standardized rates as proposed by the Bureau would work especial hardship in the case of new mills and even in the case of the other mills, the tentative bulletin wholly fails to provide for that flexibility specified by the statute.

II. Even if it be assumed that a standardization of cotton textile depreciation rates would be practicable, the rates proposed in the Bureau's tentative bulletin are wholly inadequate, irrespective of the factor of obsolescence.

1. The depreciation rates proposed in the tentative bulletin are much too low, as shown by the experience of the industry, the previous practice of the Bureau and the decisions of the Board of Tax Appeals.

Rates proposed by the tentative bulletin. Irrespective of the factor of obsolescence, these rates are far too low, as is shown by the average of the rates now and heretofore allowed by the Bureau, by the estimates of useful lives made by the mills themselves and by the mills expert statements presented at the conference.

The proposed rate on buildings is lower than the average rates heretofore allowed by the Bureau and by the Board of Tax Appeals and allows no additional depreciation for overtime operation. The proposed rate on preparatory, spinning and weaving machinery is lower than the average of rate allowed in the past by the Bureau. The average of the estimates of useful life of such machinery indicates a much higher rate, which is corroborated by the expert opinion expressed at the hearing and is confirmed by decisions of the Board of Tax Appeals. The proposed rate on power plant, heating and sprinkler systems, and electrical equipment is lower than the average of the rate heretofore allowed by the Bureau and than those which have been allowed by the Board of Tax Appeals, and make no provision whatever for overtime operation. The proposed rate on bleaching and dyeing machinery and equipment is equally inadequate and likewise fails to make any provision whatsoever for overtime operation. The proposed composite rate is wholly inadequate as measured by the average of the rates heretofore claimed and allowed, and as indicated by the expert opinion expressed at the hearing and by the decisions of the Board of Tax Appeals.

The proposed additional allowance for overtime operation, in the cases where any is made at all, is far lower than those sanctioned by accounting authorities and than those heretofore allowed by the Bureau and by the Board of Tax Appeals. The tentative bulletin makes no provi-

(Continued on Page 34)

What You Will See at The Exposition

Publication of advance descriptions of exhibits to be shown at the Ninth Textile Exposition at Greenville, S. C., October 20-25, begun last week, are continued herewith. Others are to appear from week to week—Editor.

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill., expect to exhibit an 80-spindle automatic spooler and high speed warper, both of which will be kept in continuous operation during the period of the exhibition. They will operate the spooler at their standard speed of 1200 Y. P. M. and the warper at 500 Y. P. M.

The exhibit will be in charge of J. H. Spencer, manager of the Greenville, S. C., branch. He will be assisted by N. H. Alford, assistant manager, and S. R. McElroy, department superintendent. Other executives of the company who will be in attendance are: W. B. Anderson, manager of Barber-Colman Company of Massachusetts; J. E. Moore, sales engineer from the Massachusetts branch; B. A. Peterson, textile engineer; R. E. McCausland, field manager, and R. G. Ross, field superintendent, from the factory at Rockford, Ill.

The National Nickel Co., Inc., will show samples of the various mill forms of Monel metal and pure nickel, together with finished Monel metal and nickel equipment as encountered in the wet processes, dyeing and bleaching. They will also include finished Monel metal and nickel equipment in the hosiery knitting plants.

F. L. La Que, of the development and research department of The International Nickel Co., Inc., as well as C. J. Bianowics, a sales representative, together with L. M. Heard, of the J. M. Tull Rubber and Supply Company, Atlanta, Ga., will man the exhibit.

Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C., will occupy Spaces A-84, 85, 86 and 110 in the permanent annex. They will have on display samples of the products used by the textile industry. The exhibit will be in charge of John R. White, manager, and there will also be in attendance Dr. W. R. Cathcart, their technical director from the New York office, also Albert G. Smith, J. C. Alexander, C. G. Stover and W. R. Joyner, of the Greenville office.

Eberhard Faber Pencil Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., will exhibit pencils and crayons that can be used on textiles.

Two of their representatives will attend: T. C. Riley, who is district manager, and Wendell White, one of their salesmen.

The Torsion Balance Co., New York, will exhibit a number of balances and weights used in the manufacturing and testing of the various textile products comprising cotton and woolen cloth, testing balances as well as calculating scales giving yarn numbers for cotton, woolen and rayon in direct readings. Analytical balances for the research and control laboratories will also be included as well as dye and roving scales.

Representative will be J. W. Wetz.

Johns-Manville Corp., New York, will show a brilliantly lighted and attractively arranged display of their insulations, packings, roofings and floorings that will be of particular interest to the people in attendance at this convention. Johns-Manville will show in this display the completeness of their insulation service with the proper insulation for every temperature range from sub-zero conditions to the highest of industrial temperatures by means of a brilliantly lighted and flashing electric chart. Industrial floorings and special roofings designed for the textile industry will also be shown in actual samples.

Swan-Finch Oil Corp., New York, manufacturers of lubricating specialties since 1853, will have an attractive display in conjunction with their Southern distributors: Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta Textile Supply Company, Atlanta, Ga.

The display will include "Slo Flo" in the various densities, and various grades and densities of twister ring greases. "Slo Flo" is the original semi-fluid lubricant for textile mills. The Swan-Finch Oil Corp. operates factories at Newark, N. J.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Manchester, England; and refineries at Warren, Pa. They are producers of lubricating specialties for every type of machine bearing; fibre treating oils; metal cutting, and treating oils; foundry oils; and to meet all other operating conditions.

J. W. Closterman, division manager of Swan-Finch Oil Corp., with the managers, and salesmen of the distributors will be in attendance at the booth.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. will display peroxide bleached samples of the various textiles processed with their peroxide. Arrangements will be made to bring to the mill man's attention the advantages of cotton bleaching as carried out by the "R. & H." kier process. Every effort will be made to give the cotton bleachers complete information and data regarding the possibilities of applying peroxide either as peroxide of hydrogen or peroxide of sodium to their material from a practical mill standpoint.

Representatives of the selling and technical forces will be present at their booth, among whom will be: LeRoy Kennette, Southern sales representative; Charles D. Potter, bleaching specialist; John C. Roberson, bleaching specialist, and Loring P. Litchfield, chemist.

The Signode Steel Strapping Co., Chicago, will occupy Booth No. 240. This firm will exhibit its Signode bale ties and the equipment with which the bales are tied and sealed. There are some features of this system that should be of particular interest to those responsible for the handling and shipping of textiles.

Those who will represent the Signode Steel Strapping Co. at this exhibit are: O. B. Shelton, W. F. Shelton, local representatives, and E. C. Pagel, district sales manager.

They particularly invite attention to Rule 5, Section C, Paragraph 4 of the Consolidated Freight Classification permitting textile manufacturers to ship their commodities in cartons without the necessity of conforming to the requirements of Rule 41.

Atlanta Brush Co. will exhibit a general line of industrial brushes, including especially all brushes used in the textile mills, a large percentage of which are their own design. Their repair department will be featured also.

The booth will be in charge of the field representative, George B. Snow, assisted by Howard R. Cook, vice-president, and J. F. Wilson, plant superintendent.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass., will show in operation machinery making their products, display boards for hand cards, heddles and card clothing.

In charge of the booth will be Herbert Hildgley, president and general manager; Harry C. Coley, secretary and treasurer; and representatives will be E. M. Terryberry, general sales agent, and Guy L. Melchor, Southern agent.

The Permutit Co., New York, manufacturers of water treating equipment and power plant accessories, will occupy Booths Nos. 14 and 15. This company will have a number of interesting displays illustrating some of the latest developments in water treatment. A new model of a small size water softener with attached saturator will be shown and there will be set up and operating a typical electro-chemical feed together with diagrams as to how such devices are employed in water treatment.

Other models of chemical feeds both of the constant and intermittent type, together with float tank and control mechanism, will be exhibited.

A Ranarex CO₂ indicator and recorder will be in operation, so that those interested in this mechanical method of CO₂ measurement may learn its advantages. The Exposition will be attended by R. V. Irwin and H. H. Morrison.

The Belger Company, Newton, Mass., at Booth 207, will exhibit a ring spinning frame in operation equipped with their "Elastix" rolls for long draft.

Furthermore, they will show their automatic roving tester and sliver tester also in operation.

Foxboro Company, Foxboro, Mass., are to exhibit many new and advanced instruments for the textile industries. A leader among these, is their new automatic dye tub controller. This controller fits the modern trend in piece dyeing. It takes the pre-heated dye water being delivered to the machines, raises it to the exact temperature needed and holds it at this temperature for a definite time predetermined by the dyer. When the time is up the controller shuts off the steam and turns on a signal light.

Their exhibit is also featuring their usual line of instruments for controlling, recording and indicating humidity, temperature, pressure and flow.

Their exhibit will be in charge of W. W. Barron, newly appointed manager of The Foxboro Company's Atlanta office.

The Associated Bobbin Companies will exhibit in connection with their Southern representatives, The McLeod Companies.

Bowen-Hunter Bobbin Company will exhibit card room bobbins of various constructions in Vermont rock maple, birch and beech. As usual, they will have an abundant supply of golf tees for distribution. Ernest M. Bowen, president and Harry G. Hunter, treasurer, will be in attendance.

The Dana S. Courtney Company will exhibit a full line of plain filling bobbins, automatic loom bobbins, warp bobbins, sold twister bobbins, high speed warper cones, rolls, tubes and skewers. S. T. Packard, general manager, will be in charge of the exhibit.

Vermont Spool & Bobbin Company will exhibit all types of spools in all constructions for cotton, woolen, worsted, jute, cordage, carpet and wire work. Arthur L. Tiffany, president, will be in charge of the exhibit.

Collectively the three Associated Bobbin Companies will exhibit a complete line of bobbins and spools for every textile requirement.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass., will occupy the same space as they previously have, it being numbered this year 125. They will show approximately the same number of looms as formerly, covering the silk, cotton, rayon and worsted fields. Many new and lately developed features of loom construction will be displayed. They will have on exhibition both the 1x1 box and 2x1 box, shuttle changing looms, and also their new simplified silk loom.

In addition to their mechanical exhibit, they will also have a display of fabrics portraying the versatility of their products. They plan to show as well interesting studies of weave room production.

S. B. Alexander, Southern manager, will be present most of the time. The exhibit will be in charge of R. M. Deal, of the Charlotte office, assisted by S. P. V. Desmond, J. C. Irvin and T. P. Graham. F. W. Howe, and other executives from the home offices are also to attend.

American Hard Rubber Co., New York, will be at Booth Nos. 102 and 103, showing pumps, pipe, fittings, valves, utensils, etc., made of Ace hard rubber or lined with Ace rubber.

H. S. Brady and J. M. McLauren will be in charge.

Diamond Chain and Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind., will show a motor drive demonstrating the quietness and smoothness of motion of multiple strand chain at high rotative speeds. This will consist of 3-8 inch pitch quadruple strand Diamond high speed chain and two sprockets, driven by 3600 r.p.m. motor and completely enclosed in an illuminated oil tight case with glass sides, permitting observation not only of chain and sprocket action but also of the lubricating system.

A typical chain drive for spinning frame suitable for transmitting power from $7\frac{1}{2}$ H.P., 1800 r.p.m. motor, consisting of triple strand $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch pitch Diamond high speed roller chain and two sprockets enclosed in a metal case demonstrating the freedom from oil leakage will also be shown.

A complete line of standard chains, single and multiple, for power transmission both at high and low speeds, and of special chains for applications which involve something more than power transmission will also be exhibited.

Various sizes of Diamond Clark flexible coupling will demonstrate the all metal construction of this mechanism.

Representatives at the booth will be: J. W. Vaughan, Jr., district representative; W. B. Haislup, general sales manager; G. G. Mize, chief engineer; W. A. Warrick, mechanical engineer.

Carolina Rubber Company, Salisbury, N. C., will have exhibit Booth No. 339 and will display several rolls of the type used by finishing plants, together with small samples of tank lining.

The exhibit will be in charge of Harry R. Ferguson, manager of the mechanical goods department of the Carolina Rubber Company.

Celanese Corporation of America will occupy Booths No. A-42, 43 and 44, and in attendance will be the following men from the Charlotte office: H. O. Shuptrine, K. C. Loughlin, E. W. Best, Jr., T. H. Nelson, and Henry Stokes. The exhibit will show Celanese yarns, both natural and dyed, in all forms of delivery; fabrics of various constructions woven entirely of Celanese yarn; fabrics of various constructions in which Celanese yarn has been mixed with other fibres; examples of cross-dyeing in fabrics and knit

goods; and Celanese knit goods made on various types of knitting machines, including warp knit goods, circular knit goods, and men's and women's hosiery.

The Texas Company's exhibit will occupy 400 square feet of floor space, and will consist of a large pyramid, made entirely of Texaco paraffine wax, on a Texaco asphalt foundation. The pyramid, located in the center of the booth, will face the entrance, and is to be illuminated from the rear, with colored lights. The reflection of the lighting arrangement through the transparent wax, will lend soft color tone to the entire display.

Samples of Texaco oils, in handsome glass containers, as well as a generous assortment of Texaco packaged goods, will be displayed on the wax pyramid.

To the left of the pyramid, and in the rear of the booth, will be an ever-flowing display featuring Texaco spindle oil "A." On the right side of the wax structure, will be a similar display of running oil, featuring Texaco regal oil.

Near the entrance of the exhibit booth, a glass encased oil film display will be placed, featuring Texaco Alcaid oil.

The booth will also show a power machine on which actual power consumption tests will be run, demonstrating the power consumption qualities of Texaco spindle oils. A comb box will also be on display, operating on light textile lubricant, showing the necessary changes required for proper lubrication of comb boxes.

An attractive Neon sign, embracing the word "Texaco," will be placed at the top of the paraffine wax pyramid.

Interesting views of The Texas Company's largest refinery, at Porth Arthur, Texas, and pumping stations along their many miles of pipe lines, will be exhibited in this attractive booth.

The Texas Company's exhibit will be under the direct supervision of W. L. Heinz and J. B. Walker, lubrication engineers, ably assisted by C. M. McCue, S. L. Styles, L. T. Jones and R. W. Pursell.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass., expect to show a small exhibition frame of the Whitin Casablanco long draft spinning, this frame being the latest model "F" model, 36 spindles, 4-inch gauge, motor driven, and equipped with the Casablanco long draft system.

In addition to this, they are showing for the first time a particularly attractive show case with their rings, rolls, spindles, flyers, in fact most of their accessories.

Among those representatives to be present will be William H. Porcher, R. I. Dalton, C. M. Powell, M. P. Thomas, and I. D. Wingo of our Southern office, and E. K. Swift, J. L. Truslow, J. W. Lasell, of the Northern office. There may be a few additions or corrections to be made to this list.

Illinois Engineering Company, Chicago, will display a brilliantly illuminated shadow box in which will be displayed radiator valves of different types, radiator traps of different sizes and types and blast traps for end of steam main drainage, unit heater drainage and for blast coil drainage. Pressure reducing valves, back pressure valves and stop and check valves will also be exhibited in this case in cross sections or rather in cut sections.

There will be exhibited a glass working model under actual steam pressure conditions of high pressure steam trap.

Another feature will be remote control valves electrically operated from an electric panel board and capable of being controlled either manually or by means of thermostat.

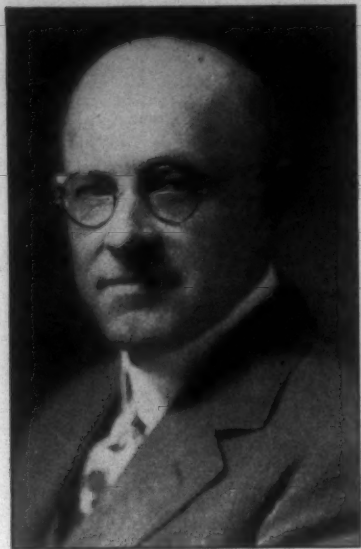
Representatives in attendance at their booth will be J. L. Ehretzman and A. F. Nesbitt of Chicago, F. C. Myers of Atlanta, Ga., and F. L. Bunker of Charlotte, N. C., all sales engineers.

Foster Machine Company, Westfield, Mass., space 212 second floor will show their Precise wind model 75 machines, winding cotton thread yarns and rayon and silk knitting yarn. The model 75 for rayon will be of equal interest to knitters who use rayon and rayon producers as the machine will show original methods of building up the Foster rayon knitting cone.

The outstanding feature of the Foster exhibit will be their high speed wringing system. This includes a magazine cone creel and winder to supply the creel. The creel will be operated in connection with a Draper high speed warper.

T. E. Connor, sales manager; with D. W. Bridgman and R. W. Ensign of the sales department will be in attendance.

Sales Representatives Who are to Attend Textile Exposition



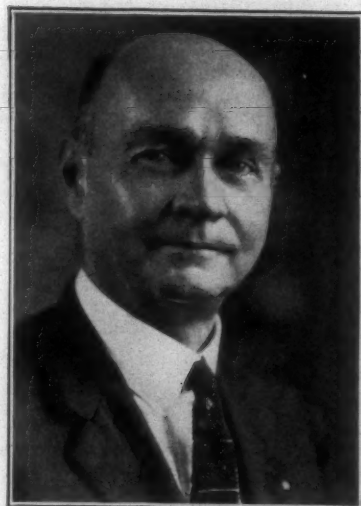
AMOS M. BOWEN
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.



FREDERICK JACKSON
Universal Winding Co.



T. C. HAZARD
Taylor Instrument Cos.



DANIEL H. WALLACE
Keever Starch Co.



LOUIS P. BATSON
U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.



GUY L. MELCHOR
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.



WALTER W. BECKY
G. E. Vapor Lamp Co.



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Atlanta Brush Co.



W. H. PORCHER
Whitin Machine Works



WOULD YOU LET A BLINDFOLDED CHEMIST MIX YOUR DYES?

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NATIONAL DYES



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Chicago Charlotte Boston Philadelphia San Francisco Providence Toronto

Plan Arbitration Council for Textile Industry

FORMATION of a General Arbitration Council to provide more comprehensive means for conciliation, mediation and arbitration in the cotton industry was undertaken by representatives of a number of cotton trade associations who attended a meeting held in the office of the Cotton-Textile Institute, New York.

An outline of an organization to be known as the General Arbitration Council of the cotton textile industry was drawn up and will be submitted to various organizations within the industry. If it is approved by these organizations, each is to designate a representative as a member of the council which will then proceed with its work in supplementing existing machinery for arbitration in the industry.

Action today follows a number of preliminary meetings at which the general subject of mediation and arbitration in the cotton industry has been discussed under the auspices of the Cotton-Textile Institute at the instance of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Present at the meeting were: Walker D. Hines, chairman of the board, the Cotton-Textile Institute; George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute; Frederick A. Colt, merchandising adviser of the Cotton-Textile Institute; Lincoln Baylies, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers; Robert Lassiter, representing the American Cotton Manufacturers Association; P. S. Newell, secretary of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York; M. J. Warner, chairman of the Arbitration Committee, Textile Converters Association; George Seidman, chairman of the Arbitration Committee, Textile Brokers Association.

Outline for the organization, and scope of functions, of a General Arbitration Council of the cotton textile industry is as follows:

REPRESENTATION

The council shall consist of representatives of the following organizations: The Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., American Cotton Manufacturers Association, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, Textile Converters Association, and Textile Brokers Association.

It is understood that invitations to be represented will also be extended to Fine Cotton Goods Exchange, Rayon and Synthetic Yarn Association, National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics.

SCOPE OF FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL

The council will be charged with the function of endeavoring to promote conciliation, mediation and arbitration in disputes arising between any two or more persons or groups involved in the cotton textile industry or trade and with the further function of devising means both to utilize to a greater extent existing conciliation and arbitration machinery and to develop additional and more comprehensive machinery for that purpose.

It is important to emphasize that the formation of this council is designed to supplement, and enhance the value of, existing machinery for conciliation, mediation and arbitration, and is for the use of the individuals and units in the cotton textile industry or trade, according to the option and discretion of each, but the action of the council will not be compulsory upon any individual or unit.

(Continued on Page 32)

"SONOCO"

Tire Cord Cone

Diameter of Wound Package
10 1/4 Inches
Weight of Package: 8 to 12 lbs.
Traverse: 8 Inches



All Sonoco Cones are made specifically for each and every purpose.

← The Tire-Cord Cone, illustrated in X-Ray, is properly Rigid, and the surface is rightly Roughened. It is perfectly Rounded and Balanced and fits the mandrel snugly, "like a glove".

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Compania de Industria y Comercio, S.A.
Ave. Isabel La Catolica, 59
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CONES, TUBES, CLOTH-WINDING CORES AND SPOOLS,
Velvet Surface Cones, Underclearer Rolls, Dytex Tubes, Etc.

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STRONGER THAN STONE OR STEEL

are the foundations of
Mathieson's Leadership

By CARL R. MILLER

No. 5 in a series of advertisements describing the position of The Mathieson Alkali Works in the chemical industry

AMONG leading American chemical manufacturers, none has shown more resourcefulness in meeting industry's changing needs...in predetermining future trends in product improvement...than the Mathieson organization.

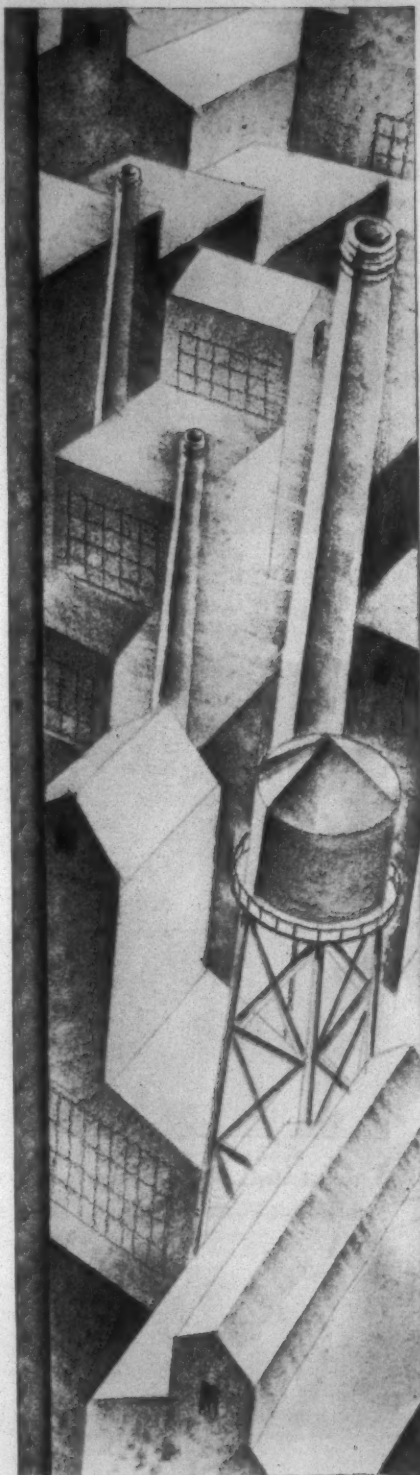
It is a well known fact that Mathieson was the first chemical manufacturer to introduce the standard multi-unit tank car, thereby rendering chlorine shipments safer and more economical. Mathieson was a leader in establishing a completely modern plant for manufacturing synthetic ammonia. Purite, fused soda ash, and HTH, high-test hypochlorite, were developed by Mathieson chemists and engineers...modern contributions of a thoroughly modern organization founded on strong foundations of Resources, Research, Service.

Write for a list of available literature describing the development of Mathieson products and their various uses in industry.

The MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.)
250 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.
Philadelphia—Chicago—Providence—Charlotte—Cincinnati
Works: Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Saltville, Va.
Warehouse Stocks at all Distributing Centers

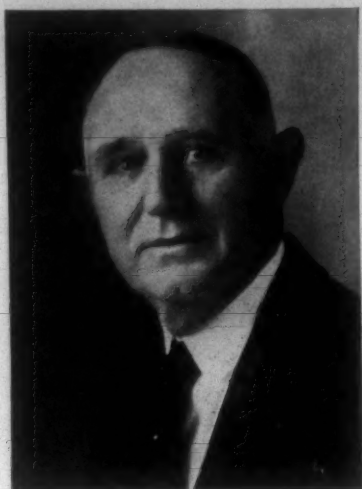
MATHIESON CHEMICALS

Soda Ash...Caustic Soda...Bicarbonate of Soda...
Liquid Chlorine...HTH (Hypochlorite)...Ammonia,
Anhydrous and Aqua...Bleaching Powder...Sulphur
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Great Structures Rest
on Strong Foundations

Sales Representatives Who are to Attend Textile Exposition



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N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.



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S. T. A. Meeting on October 23

The semi-annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association, originally scheduled at Greenville, S. C., on October 23, has been changed to Friday, October 24, it is announced by Secretary Walter C. Taylor. The meeting will be held in connection with the Southern Textile Exposition:

The program has been arranged as follows:

11 A. M.—First session called to order by President J. O. Corn, in the ball room of the Poinsett Hotel.

Address—Geo. S. Harris, of the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company.

Address—C. K. Everett, of the Cotton-Textile Institute, New York.

1 P. M.—Luncheon at the Poinsett, with Edwin H. Howard, of Greenville, as toastmaster. A number of entertainment features will enliven the luncheon hour.

Address—Dr. Howard Rondthaler, president of Salem College, Winston-Salem, N. C.

10 P. M.—An informal dance will be tendered Association members at the Poinsett Hotel.

Plans for Spinners' Meeting

Following its practice the Southern Textile Association will open its fall program at Charlotte, N. C., on September 25th. At this time the Spinners Division will gather for a discussion of problems pertaining to the operation, care, and cleanliness of the spinning room.

Carl R. Harris of Durham, N. C., is general chairman of the Spinners Division, but due to the great interest which is being shown by the Spinners in their discussions, Mr. Harris last spring appointed C. S. Tatum and L. P. Duncan as his assistants, the idea being that when the Spinners met in North Carolina Mr. Tatum who is superintendent of the Pilot Division, Consolidated Textile Corporation, Raleigh, would have charge of the meeting, and when the meeting was held in South Carolina Mr. Duncan would have charge.

Mr. Tatum will therefore conduct the meeting in Charlotte.

The Charlotte meeting will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, and the members of the Association and their friends will join with the Civitan Club at a luncheon at 1:00 p. m. A very interesting luncheon program has been arranged by Secretary Clarence Kuester of the Chamber of Commerce. All members of the Association and their friends are invited to be present.

This meeting is the regular sectional meeting of the Spinners' Division of the Southern Textile Association, not merely a meeting of the North Carolina members.

Any spinners or superintendents having any questions which they would like to have discussed at this meeting are requested to forward them to the Southern Textile Association, 913 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Mercerizers Meet in Charlotte

E. L. Starr, director-treasurer of the Durene Association of America, made a report on the activities of that organization at a special meeting of the Mercerizers' Association of America in the Southern Manufacturers' Club, Charlotte, on last Friday. The Durene Association is closely associated with the Mercerizers Association, but its work is directed toward the sponsorship of quality yarn-mercerized cotton under the name of Durene.

Mr. Starr described to members attending the meeting

the widespread work of the association during the past six months, including merchandising, styling and general promotional assistance to manufacturers, wholesalers, selling agents and retailers in thirty-two States where the most important of these factors are located.

Particular emphasis was placed by the director of the Durene Association upon the enthusiastic acceptance of the identifying duren stamps and labels, large numbers of which manufacturers are now placing on their merchandise. These labels and stamps serve as a yarn quality guarantee to retailers and consumers, he explained.

"The past six months, results are most gratifying," commented Mr. Starr. "More and more manufacturers are grasping the opportunity of bringing to the attention of their retailers and consumers the quality of yarn used in their output. They report to us that they are finding both selling points and general good will in the promotion of duren identification; that the trend of consumer thinking today is toward style plus basic textile quality in both knitted and woven merchandise." There is a display room at the national headquarters in New York of the latest duren wearing apparel for men, women and children available for inspection by consumers as well as buyers, stylists and other trade factors.

Manufacturers, Mr. Starr pointed out, have been particularly receptive of the styling aid offered by the Durene headquarters. Many lines which had not been newly styled for some time have been refreshed according to current fashion demands upon the advice of the style department during the past few months. The association is constantly in touch with manufacturing mills throughout the country. Its work touches the makers of hosiery underwear, piece goods for outerwear and the manufacturers of decorative fabrics.

Members of the Mercerizers' Association attending the Charlotte meeting at the Southern Manufacturers' Club included: J. S. Verlenden, president of the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co. and the Mercerizers' Association; J. P. Holt, president Aberfoyle Manufacturing Co. and chairman of the governing committee of the Durene Association; Charles L. Gilliland, treasurer of the Aberfoyle Manufacturing Co. R. B. King, secretary of the Hampton Co.; C. E. Hutchinson, president of the American Yarn & Processing Co. J. P. Rickman, director-treasurer of the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co.; C. W. Johnston, president, and R. H. Johnston, vice-president and treasurer of the Spinners' Processing Co.; J. S. Wilcox, secretary of the Johnston Mills Co.; Clarence L. Meyers, president of Clarence L. Meyers, Inc.; G. H. Ellis, president of the Dixie Mercerizing Co., and Charles R. White, secretary-treasurer of the Mercerizers' Association.

G. E. Vapor Lamp Co. Moves Southern Offices

The Southern district offices of the General Electric Lamp Company, formerly the Cooper-Hewitt Company, has been moved from Knoxville, Tenn., to Atlanta, Ga., the Atlanta offices now being located at 611 Red Rock Building. These offices will serve Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and possibly part of South Carolina.

The office will continue in charge of Frank E. Keener, with whom will be associated John R. Baer, formerly of Charlotte. In addition to mercury vapor, industrial and photographic lighting, the Atlanta office will handle quartz laboratory equipment, Neon glow lamps, Knocetor-mercury switches and hot cathode Neon lamps in the above territory.

Institute Board Favors Elimination of Night Work

Elimination of night work for women and minors in cotton mills is recommended to mill executives in a resolution just adopted by the Executive Committee of the Cotton-Textile Institute, it was announced last Friday.

The resolution, adopted at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Institute, was as follows:

"Resolved: That the Executive Committee of the Cotton-Textile Institute recommends to the Board of Directors that the recommendation be made to the cotton textile mills that they eliminate, as soon as possible and not later than March 1, 1931, the employment of women and the employment of minors under 18 years of age between the hours of 9 p. m. and 6 a. m.

The employment of women and minors at night was widely adopted in some sections of the industry during the World War to meet emergency demand. In recent years there has been a growing sentiment in opposition to the practice.

At the last annual meeting of the Institute, in October, 1929, the subject came up for consideration and while many mill executives operating night shifts did not appear ready at that time to make such a far-reaching change, the desirability of doing so received considerable impetus from a conference of officers of the Institute and several prominent mill executives with Government officials in Washington, D. C., last January, and more recently from a meeting of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association.

The following members of the Institute Executive Committee were present at the meeting: Walker D. Hines, chairman of the board, and George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute; Robert Amory, Boston, Mass.; Harry L. Bailey, Boston, Mass.; Bertram H. Borden, Fall River, Mass.; Charles F. Broughton, New Bedford, Mass.; Charles A. Cannon, Kannapolis, N. C.; R. H. I. Goddard, Providence, R. I.; B. B. Gossett, Charlotte, N. C.; George S. Harris, Atlanta, Ga.; John A. Law, Spartanburg, S. C.; Henry F. Lippitt, Providence, R. I.; T. M. Marchant, Greenville, S. C., and Gerrish H. Milliken, of New York. G. O. Hunter, of New York, a member of the Selling Agents Advisory Committee of the Institute, and Paul B. Halstead, Secretary of the Institute, were also present.

Cotton Consumption Shows Decline

Washington, D. C.—Cotton consumption in August, totaling 352,335 bales, was more than 200,000 bales below the 558,754 bale consumption of the same month in 1929, it is shown by figures made public by the United States Census Bureau. The decrease in consumption was accompanied by a decline of more than 4,000,000 in the number of cotton spindles active, of which 25,873,978 were reported for the month, against 30,230,386 last year.

The drop in cotton consumption was general, the cotton growing States reporting 283,731 bales last month, against 428,771 bales a year ago; New England, 56,728 bales, against 109,033, and all other States, 11,876 bales, against 29,950. The month's consumption included 7,673 bales of Egyptian, against 29,285 bales last year; 5,458 bales other foreign, against 8,030 bales, and 576 bales American-Egyptian, against 1,395 bales.

Stocks of cotton August 31 were well over 2,000,000 bales in excess of last year, the report showing 1,011,661 bales in consuming establishments, against 800,989 bales, and 3,464,699 bales in public storage and at compresses,

against 1,382,226 bales. Consumers' stocks generally were above 1929, the cotton growing States reporting 647,000 bales, against 496,88 bales. New England, 310,279 bales, against 254,559 bales, and all other States, 53,482 bales, against 50,042 bales; storage and compress stocks, while showing an increase in all sections, were naturally largely concentrated in the South, where 3,116,353 bales were reported, against 1,194,941 bales last year, while the New England States reported 98,822 bales, against 68,141 bales, and all other States 249,524 bales, against 119,144 bales.

Cotton stocks August 31 included 87,027 bales Egyptian, against 91,687 bales last year; 38,091 bales other foreign, against 31,043 bales and 5,764 bales American-Egyptian, against 5,423 bales, in consuming establishments, and 48,551 bales Egyptian, against 34,811 bales; 25,249 bales other foreign, against 20,635 bales, and 3,371 bales American-Egyptian, against 604 bales, in storage.

The linter report, not included in the above, showed August consumption as 57,010 bales, against 83,643 bales last year, and stocks as 221,379 bales in consuming establishments, against 156,290 bales, and 81,221 bales in public storage and at compresses, against 42,658 bales.

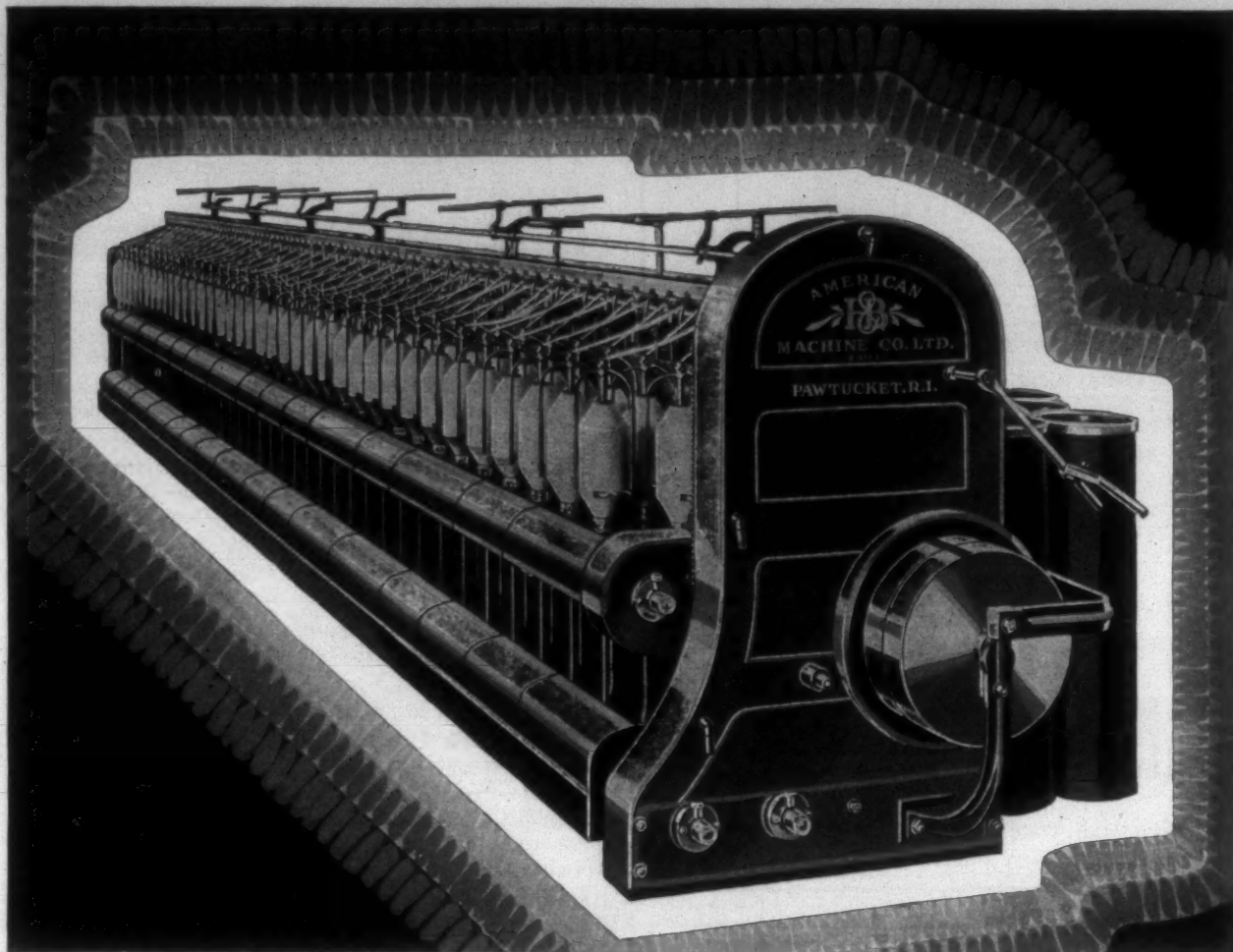
Broadcloth and Print Cloth Gain

"Sales have continued good this week and are again in excess of full production, Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company reports. "Sales of print cloths, broadcloths, sheets and pillow cases and towels call for special mention. As this was the fourth week of active trading in print cloths and broadcloths great improvement has been made in the stock situation of these two groups, more so, perhaps, than in any other group. The broadcloth situation is now a healthy one and the print cloth situation is fast working into that class. There is a better inquiry coming in for narrow sheetings and one construction which was sold in volume at a ridiculously low price two weeks ago now shows an advance of $\frac{3}{8}$ cent per yard with active inquiry continuing.

"We feel that we are not only headed in the right direction, but, with the assistance of co-operation in curtailment, are making rapid strides in that direction. To accomplish the desired results, however, co-operation and limitation of production to fit the demand must be continued as vigorously as ever. Failure to recognize the limitations in the market that still exist and are likely to exist for some time longer on account of more or less world-wide depression would be most unfortunate. The thought and attention that are now being given to the elimination of night running shows that constructive measures are in the ascendency. Believing this, we are optimistic over the future of the cotton industry.

"In considering sales of department and chain stores as reported from month to month, we hope that our friends are bearing in mind that textile prices are off fully 30 per cent from a year ago so that if sales show a decrease of 10 per cent to 15 per cent, they actually mean a handsome gain in yardage. We were glad to note that one center recently pointed out clearly that production of manufactured articles for several months past had shown a much greater reduction than had consumption.

"In doing our bit for the cotton textile industry, we call attention to the fact that this letter is now typed on a cotton print cloth, bleached and processed at comparatively little expense over good letter paper. There are plenty of new outlets for cotton cloth that can be found if we will all go after them."



H & B IMPROVED SLUBBING, INTERMEDIATE ROVING AND JACK FRAMES

*Uniform
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Longer
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Case-Hardened Bobbin- and Spindle-Driving Shafts
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Full-Bobbin Stop Motion
Rack Winding Device

*Our Bulletin, explaining these features in detail,
will be sent upon request.*

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Southern Office: 814 and 816 Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

BUILDERS OF COTTON PREPARATORY AND SPINNING MACHINERY

STOP YOUR LEAKS WITH Chemical Putty

**For General Use Around Dyeing,
Bleaching and Finishing Plants**

**Stops Gas and Acid Leaks at Flange Joints.
Makes Tight Joints at Bell and Spigot
Connections.**

**An Excellent Packing Material for
Expansion Joints.**

**Remains Plastic. Water Proof.
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Manufactured By

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories

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New York Office: 50 E. 42nd St.**

Established 1848

Jas. H. Billington Co.

Manufacturers of

Penna, Rock Maple Bobbins

Penna, Rock Maple Spools

**Mountain Dogwood and
Persimmon Shuttles**

**"Danforth" Pure Oak Short Lap
Leather Belting**

**"Batavia" Rawhide Loom
Pickers**

**"Buy from the Manufacturer
Direct"**

**113 Chestnut St.,
Philadelphia, - - Pa.**

PERSONAL NEWS

A. L. Sutton has resigned as overseer weaving at the Tupelo Cotton Mills, Tupelo, Miss.

W. C. Ward has resigned as superintendent of the Erwin Cotton Mills No. 4, West Durham, N. C., effective October 1st.

P. C. Story has been promoted from general superintendent to manager of the Deep River Cotton Mills, Randleman, N. C.

Lester Rachard, formerly of the Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C., has become overseer of the cloth room at the Martinsville Cotton Mills, Martinsville, Va.

M. R. Harden has resigned as superintendent of the Delgado Mills, Wilmington, N. C., to take effect October 1st.

J. C. Rebal has been appointed overseer of carding and spinning at the Martinsville Cotton Mills, Martinsville, Va.

H. S. Whitenton has been promoted from second hand to overseer weaving at the Tupelo Cotton Mills, Tupelo, Miss.

V. P. Bramlett has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Tupelo Cotton Mills, Tupelo, Miss.

Robert Wood, formerly superintendent of the Wampum Cotton Mills, Lincolnton, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Gray Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, N. C.

J. W. Rowell, overseer carding at the Saratoga-Victory Mills, Albertville, Ala., has been given charge of the spinning, spooling and warping in addition to his other duties.

George W. Pressell, second vice-president and general sales manager of E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., is spending six weeks visiting the middle western and Pacific coast branches of his company. He expects to spend considerable time at the Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle offices, where the company maintains large branches to serve the rapidly growing Pacific coast area.

J. H. Fagan, who for some time has been overseer of spinning at the Gray Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, N. C., has resigned to become traveling representative for the Gastonia Brush Company and the Gastonia Roller Spindle and Flyer Shop. He is well known as a mill man and news of his connection with the two Gastonia companies will be received with much interest. He will travel the entire South.



The Gastonia Brush Company specializes in brushes for the textile mills and has built up an excellent market for its products. The Gastonia Roller Spindle and Flyer Shops do a general repair and service business in rollers, spindles and flyers. C. E. Hargett is president of the company.

John A. Spooner, merchandise director of the Viscose Company, was elected president of the Rayon Institute at the last regular meeting of Institute members. He

succeeds Chester C. Bassett, Jr., who headed the Institute from its inception several years ago. Ill health compelled Mr. Bassett's retirement from the textile field this summer.

Mr. Spooner states that definite plans for the future functioning of the Institute are in a formative stage yet. All the member companies, however, are agreed that its program will continue to stimulate further respect and acceptability for rayon merchandise of all types and that special emphasis will be placed upon stressing quality rayon products as contrasted with goods of inferior grades and construction.

Yarn Association to Have Golf Meet

Invitations have been issued for the first annual golf tournament and banquet of the Carolina Yarn Association, to be held at Sedgefield Inn, Greensboro, on September 26th and 27th.

All golf play will be on a handicap basis, medal play, in foursomes.

The tournament will open at noon on Friday, September 26th when the first 18 holes will be played. At 7:30 that evening there will be the banquet and entertainment at Sedgefield Inn. On Saturday, beginning at noon, the second 18 holes will be played. There will be numerous prizes for both 18 and 36-hole play. Prizes will be presented at 6 p. m. Saturday.

In addition to the program, State College and Davidson College will play a night football game at Memorial Stadium, Greenboro, on Saturday night.

The Yarn Association expects to make this an annual affair and a large attendance is expected at the first meeting.

The Carolina Yarn Association is composed of representatives of the following firms: Aberfoyle Manufacturing Co., American Bemberg Co., American Glanzstoff Co., American Yarn and Processing Co., Cannon Mills Co., Carolina Yarn and Supply Co., Cetwick Silk Mills, Cotton Products Corporation, Carolina Dyeing & Wind-ing Co., Duplan Silk Corporation, Dixie Mercerizing Co., Dixie Throwing Co., Hampton Company, Hemphill Company, E. C. Holt & Co., Industrial Rayon Co., Johnston Mills Co., H. G. Mayer, Page Yarn Co., Scott & Williams, Sellers Manufacturing Co., Smith-Drum & Co., Southern Dyeing Co., Textile Machine Works, Torrington Needle Co., Tubize Chatillon Corporation, D. F. Wallace, William Whitman Co.

Obituary

LaFAYETTE LANIER

West Point, Ga.—Lafayette Lanier, prominent West Point manufacturer and financier, died Tuesday morning, following the second operation within twenty-four hours.

Mr. Lanier was agent for the West Point Manufacturing Company, of which a brother is president. He was also president of the Wehadkee Yarn Mills, Rock Mills, Ala.; a director of the Citizens Bank and Trust Co., of West Point; a director of the Chattahoochee Valley Railroad; past president of the West Point Rotary Club; a Mason, Shriner, member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Christian Church.

Mr. Lanier was 47 years of age, a native of West Point, and is survived by his wife; two daughters, Misses Mary and Alice Lanier; five sons, Lafayette, Jr., Henry, Robert, Bryant and Harry; his mother, Mrs. Ada A. Lanier; a brother, George H. Lanier, president of the West Point Manufacturing Company, and three sisters.



Color or lustre "veiled"
or cloudy?

If so, try

LUPOGUM

(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

Solutions of this product are so clear and transparent, neither the color nor the brilliancy of the yarn, or finished material, is veiled or impaired in any way.

LUPOGUM solutions penetrate the pores of the yarn, filling them and nourishing the fibre, increasing its strength and resistance without decreasing its flexibility in the least.

For a continuous film,

clear,

flexible,

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use LUPOGUM or LUPOSOL (a concentrated solution, prepared and ready for immediate use).

*Booklet of detailed formulas
will be furnished upon request.*

JACQUES WOLF & Co.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS
PASSAIC N. J.

*Southern Service Centers
with Stock:*

Chattanooga, Tenn. Greenville, S. C.

Bringing North Carolina Merchant and Manufacturer Together

BY BRYAN W. SIPE

Statistician, Department of Conservation and Development

THE "Made-in-Carolina" campaign was inaugurated the past week in all sections of North Carolina. It is being participated in by manufacturers, merchants, civic clubs, women's clubs, chambers of commerce, merchants associations, home and farm demonstration agents, 4-H clubs, fairs, teachers and individuals.

Such a campaign as this is productive of many results. The more immediate aim of the campaign has been to stimulate the sale of North Carolina-made goods to North Carolinians. In other words, it is an attempt to bring the producer and the consumer together through the medium of the retail stores of the State. If this aim is to be realized this campaign must be a continuous one and not confined to a special effort during one week.

SPECIAL DISPLAYS

Merchants in every section and in many of the cities and towns of the State are making special displays in their windows and in their stores, of as many North Carolina-made goods as possible. Some of the large department stores are featuring Carolina-made goods in every department and on every floor of their stores. So far as the merchants are concerned, this campaign is being auspiciously inaugurated in most cities and towns.

It would be beyond the bounds of reason to expect the merchants of the State to continue to feature Carolina-made goods to the extent that they have the past week. However, it is entirely proper that our merchants should continue to stock as many North Carolina goods as possible after the close of this week and mark these goods as North Carolina made. For instance, instead of devoting all show-windows to North Carolina-made goods, one section of shelving may be set aside for bolt goods, one for hosiery, one for shirts, one for blankets, etc. These sections may be designated by a placard at the top of the section, bearing the words: "Goods in this section were made in North Carolina," or similar words. Furniture stores may set aside a section of their floor space for Carolina-made furniture, mattresses, bed springs, blankets and so on, and appropriately designate this section as a "Made-in-Carolina Section." Grocery stores may do the same with confections, flour, meal, food, canned goods, and so on. The point is, this campaign ought to be made a permanent one, but perhaps on a smaller scale than that of this week. It is our belief that if merchants will continue this campaign as suggested above, that they will find an increasingly large number of people buying North Carolina-made goods.

WATCH HOME MARKETS

In carrying out this campaign, the department of conservation and development is not asking merchants or the buying public to lay aside economic considerations. It is our belief that since North Carolina-made goods compete in the open markets of the world, that they can compete on our own local markets, not only in price but also in quality and style. In addition to the normal profit which the merchant makes, we believe that as a result saving in freight charges, due to shorter hauls, North Carolina merchants may save a substantial sum in freight charges by buying and selling North Carolina-made goods.

Another very potent reason why merchants should continue to sell and consumers continue to buy North Caro-

lina produced goods, is the fact that if the manufacturers of this State can largely capture the local market, it will make employment more certain, increase the annual wages paid and therefore increase the purchasing power of the people. The merchant does not need to be reminded that increased purchasing power means increased profits. In short, if this campaign can be continued until it is put over as it should be, it will mean increased prosperity for all North Carolinians.

The initiative in this campaign is with the manufacturer properly. In the past, too few manufacturers have been salesmen as well as producers. They have devoted themselves to the technical business of production and left the matter of sales largely to someone else. A number of manufacturers have responded to the opportunity the "Made-in-North Carolina" movement has created for selling their goods on the local market and have circularized the retail stores of the State in behalf of their products. Other manufacturers have requested jobbers handling their goods, and their sales agents, to make a special effort to place their goods in the stores of the State for showing this week. This effort is commendable in so far as it has gone. It should be extended to include every manufacturer of finished goods and these manufacturers should continue indefinitely to make special appeals through the retail outlets of the State to the buying public of North Carolina.

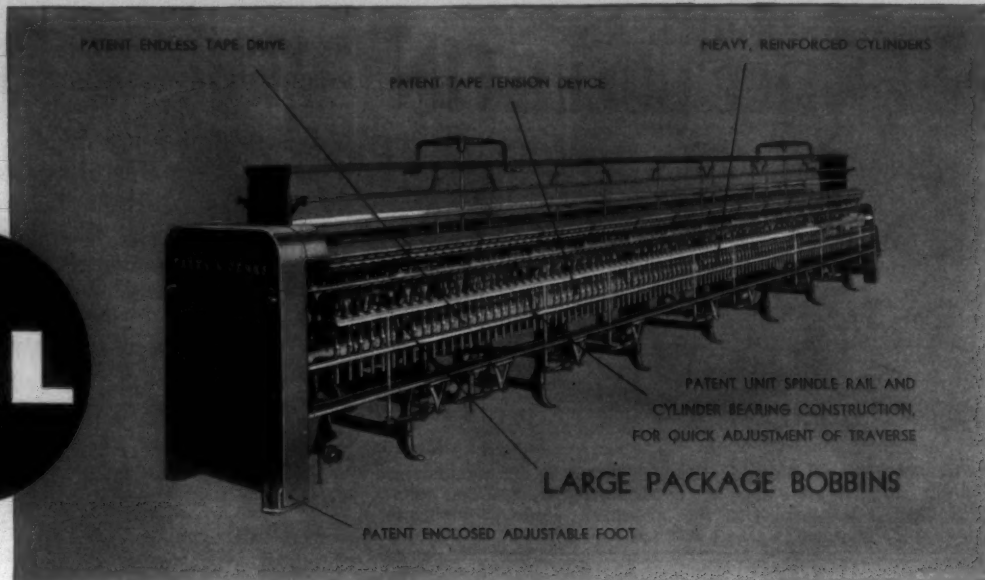
We already have a market within our own borders. What manufacturer dare scorn the purchasing power of the 3,170,287 people of North Carolina with an annual income of more than \$1,500,000,000? The cash income of the farm population alone is \$275,000,000, to which the wage earners in our industrial establishments add another \$160,000,000 each year, to say nothing of the millions paid to the 37,000 workers engaged in transportation, the 70,000 engaged in trade, the 35,000 in professional work, the 30,000 in clerical position, the 11,000 in public service, the 60,000 or so engaged in domestic and personal service, and the millions derived from profits, dividends, interest, rents and investments of all sorts. The average family spends approximately 30 per cent of its income for food, 12½ per cent for clothing and 5 per cent for house furnishings, to mention only three items of expenditure. If this be true, North Carolinians have to spend each year \$456,480,000 for food, \$182,592,000 for clothing and \$76,080,000 for house furnishings. Quite a considerable market right here within our very doors, yet how few of our manufacturers are really making the most of it.

PURPOSE OF MOVEMENT

One of the purposes of the "Made-in-Carolina" movement is to enable the manufacturer to take advantage of his location and largely capture the local market. If our manufacturers are able to do this, and at the same time maintain their position in the outside markets, it will be a long step forward in making for permanent prosperity within the State. It is to the interest not only of the manufacturer, but also of the merchant and the consumer to join hands in making this campaign a success, for if industry is stabilized, employment is made more permanent and, therefore, the purchasing power of the people is maintained. This means more sales and more

(Continued on Page 28)

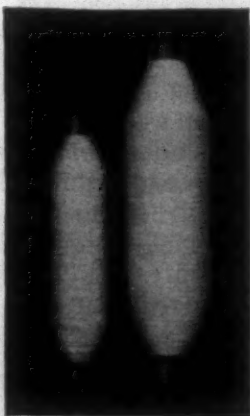
Obtain



the advantages of modern spinning, which only
F & J Large Package Frames can give

LARGE BOBBINS are only one of several outstanding production advantages of the Fales & Jenks Spinning Frame. Today, more than ever, you need frames that: 1. Can run at very high speeds. 2. Can be quickly changed to suit varying numbers and twists of yarn. Today's F & J Frame meets these requirements as does no other frame. ¶ A 1930 improvement, which cannot be obtained in any other make of frame, is our Patent Endless Tape Drive. This one-piece tape is the smoothest running you ever saw, just what has been needed to assure steady spindle operation at the very highest speeds. Incidentally you can put it on in a few seconds because there's no splicing. ¶ With this new drive, you can reverse the twist of the yarn by merely reversing the motor switch and jack gear—a mighty useful feature. ¶ Then there's our patented Unit Spindle Rail Construction. Briefly, it means this: that you can completely change the traverse to suit finer or coarser work and have the frame running again within two hours. This is extremely important to mills spinning a range of numbers—and no other make of frame possesses this quick-change feature.

Make up your mind that when you install new frames, you will obtain **ALL** the advantages of modern spinning, which only F & J Large Package Frames can give. Further details cheerfully mailed to you upon request.



Ordinary full bobbin at left compared with
F & J Large Package double-capacity bobbin.

Export Office: Pawtucket, R. I. Southern Offices: Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

WOONSOCKET
MACHINE & PRESS CO., INC.

Opening, Picker, Carder, Drawing and Roving Machinery
WOONSOCKET, R. I.

FALES & JENKS
MACHINE COMPANY

Spinning and Twisting Machinery
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

EASTON & BURNHAM MACHINE
COMPANY

Spooling, Warping and Winding Machinery
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

{ Cotton Preparatory Machinery from Bale to Loom }

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of
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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Mr. Kelly and the Communists

In a recent address at Greensboro, N. C., Wm. F. Kelly, vice-president of the United Textile Workers, said that the cotton mills had employed Reds and Communists to come into the strike areas to undo the work of responsible unionists.

That statement was, of course, false, and nobody knew that it was false better than Mr. Kelly.

As long as he has brought up the subject we will call attention to the following facts:

The Communists were members and very welcome members of the United Textile Workers and worked in entire accord with them until a row occurred at New Bedford, Mass., over a division of the collections.

Albert Weisbord, Vera Bush and other Communists worked as Communists and Reds and were recognized as such while aiding Thos. McMahon, William Kelly and others in securing members and collecting initiation fees and dues for the United Textile Workers in the New York, New Jersey and New England area.

During all that time neither McMahon nor any of his associates expressed any objection to the doctrines taught by Weisbord, Bush or other Reds or made any effort to curb their activities.

As long as Weisbord and Bush and the others turned in funds and accepted meagre compensation they were welcome and were treated as loving brothers and sisters, but when they demanded a larger share of the spoils they were kicked out and then formed a rival organization known as the National Textile Workers.

Then and only then did the United Textile Workers turn against them or express any antipathy to the Communists or their doctrines.

After the split came and the National Textile

Workers began to take in members and to get the initiation fees and dues which the McMahon organization wanted, each group began to say many bitter things about the other.

Based upon knowledge derived from long association, Vera Bush, the Communist, said in an interview in the Raleigh News and Observer:

Who is the Thomas McMahon? You see a big belly and about ten minutes later you see Thomas McMahon. He sits around his office, smokes big cigars, drinks liquor, draws a fat salary and does not do much else."

We do not know how true was the picture of Thomas McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, as drawn by Vera Bush, but we do know that she was his assistant until she and Wiesbord demanded a larger share of the collections.

William Kelly certainly had nerve when he charged mill men with employing Reds and Communists.

The only real objection either he or McMahon ever had to Communists was that the Communists wanted too large a share of the graft.

In Northern New England

The Wool & Cotton Reporter says in its last issue:

In northern New England, a cotton mill should be running on a par with cotton mills in the Southern States and pay satisfactory returns to the stockholders. There is absolutely no enforcement of the labor laws. Women and minors work from 6 p. m. until 6 a. m., five nights per week.

This has a direct bearing upon the statements made in our issue of last week relative to the need of studying the situation before adopting a permanent policy relative to night work.

We regret the misfortunes of other sections of the country but we are chiefly interested in the South and if the elimination of night work in the South simply means the starting up of idle mills in other sections with no decrease in the total production of goods we do not favor positive action being taken under the influence of the present emergency.

We would like to see night work eliminated and we prefer gradual elimination. We certainly think there should be a careful study of the situation made before a radical step is taken.

A New Use for Mills

We note with much interest the following newspaper dispatch from Manchester, England:

Manchester, Aug. 27.—A scheme has just been unfolded which suggests a novel use for disused cotton mills. Mr. Worcester, an architect employed by the Oldham Corporation, electricity department, has drawn up a plan whereby discarded cotton mills in the Oldham dis-

trict can be converted into flats. There are over 50 disused mills in this area, and some of them could quite easily be converted into blocks of flats.

A few years ago we visited a number of cotton mills in England and we were much surprised at the large amount of very old equipment, and we are not surprised that many of them have been dismantled.

The day has passed when old equipment can be used indefinitely, and if some of our Southern mills do not wake up and install modern machinery, architects will soon be considering their building for flats or warehouses.

New Money From The Soil

It is stated that the Georgia peach crop was the most profitable in years and put more than \$5,000,000 into the pockets of Georgia farmers.

Soon the cotton crop, including the seed, will put into the pockets of Southern farmers from \$1,250,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000.

The price will not be satisfactory to the farmers and will not represent much if any profit, but it will be that much money, and whether it represents profits or the getting back of money expended for fertilizer and labor the farmer will be in position to spend.

We have felt that the return of prosperity would not come until new money came from the soil but now it is coming.

For Which We Are Thankful

In last Sunday's Raleigh News & Observer, Miss Nell Battle Lewis says:

Mr. Bryan W. Sipe, statistician of the State Department of Conservation and Development, is uncertain about the first cotton mill in North Carolina, which last Sunday I named as that built by Michael Schenck and Absolom Warlick in Lincoln county in 1813. Mr. Sipe writes me that Colonel Olds told him that the first mill was organized by some of the Holts and was located in Alamance county, and also, that the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Rocky Mount told him that the first mill was built by the Battle family on the Tar River there. He asks me to state my authority for what I said.

My only authority is "North Carolina, Economic and Social," by S. H. Hobbs, Jr., page 133. Here Mr. Hobbs quotes David David Clark, editor of The Southern Textile Bulletin, on the history of North Carolina cotton mills. Mr. Clark puts the Lincoln county mill first and gives 1817 as the date of the mill at Rocky Mount built by Joel Battle and Henry A. Donaldson.

I hold no brief for Schenck-Warlick—and certainly this is the first time in my life that I ever cited the editor of The Southern Textile Bulletin as my authority!

We are certainly thankful that Miss Lewis has never quoted us as an authority.

Due to coming under the influence of some radicals while at Smith College in Massachu-

setts, she usually quotes some communist or radical as her authority.

When the communists were active in Gastonia, Miss Lewis aided them in every way possible, even to the extent of raising money for them through the columns of the News & Observer and her efforts in behalf of the communists and communism were so fine that a prominent educator of North Carolina sent her a letter of congratulations.

If Miss Nell Battle Lewis ever agrees with us about anything we will certainly feel that we are on the wrong track.

Cotton Cloth Stationery

The recent introduction of letterheads printed on cotton cloth instead of paper is one of the most interesting new uses for cotton that has been developed in some time. The idea is becoming a popular one and holds promise of making a very material increase in cotton goods sales.

Commenting upon the cloth stationery, Secretary W. M. McLaurine, has sent out a letter on cotton letterheads. He writes:

Do you like this stationery?

12 sheets to the yard.

10,000 sheets consume 800 yards.

10,000 customers consume 8,000,000 yards.

100,000 customers consume 80,000,000 yards.

1,000,000 customers consume 800,000,000 yards.

The little things run into big counts when widely distributed.

This is a good quality of stationery and does not cost much, if any, more than a good quality of paper.

Perhaps you have some good ideas about extending the uses of cotton. If you have send them along. If you have not, then see if you cannot find places that use cotton towels, napkins, cotton flour sacks, feed sacks and hundreds of other uses.

Use clean, cool, cotton cloths—they are different. Get cotton cloth conscious.

We are not asking charity. We are simply asking you to assert yourself in the many every-day practical uses of cotton.

We have been using the cloth stationery for some time and have received many letters of commendation of the idea. The cloth has every good quality necessary to a letterhead and also has a number of advantages over paper stationery.

At the risk of doing a bit of advertising, we might state that the letterheads can be obtained from the Washburn Printing Company, of Charlotte.

We feel that one of the principal factors in the future of cotton textiles will be in finding new markets. Constant study of the ways in which cotton may be utilized is sure to bring out new ideas from time to time.

HAYWOOD, MACKAY & VALENTINE, INC.

Successors to

Cotton Goods Depts. Fred'k Victor & Achelis

SOUTHERN OFFICE

In Charge of T. Holt Haywood

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Utilization and Beautification of the Industrial Village
Residential and Recreational Developments**We Are Trouble Hunters**

If you are having trouble with travelers let us send you a Victor service man.

You'll find him an all-round mill-man who knows travelers inside and out. He will dig into your problem and stay with it till he finds the solution.

No obligation—simply write or 'phone our nearest office.

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or Complete Plans and Specifications, Including Supervision
of Construction for:Town and Industrial Plan-
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Largest Landscape Organization in the South

MILL NEWS ITEMS

FAIRFAX, ALA. — The Fairfax Mills are installing several additional roving machines.

GRIFFIN, GA. — The Georgia-Kincaid Mills are to install additional Bahnson humidifiers in the weaving, warping and winding rooms.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. — The Cape Fear Cotton Mills, after being idle for several weeks, have resumed operations. The plant produces tire cords.

ERLANGER, N. C. — The Erlanger Cotton Mills are adding 21 new spinning frames.

ELKIN, N. C. — The Chatham Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of blankets, after a period of curtailment, has received sufficient orders to operate full time.

SHELBY, N. C. — The Cleveland County Cloth Mill has received orders for cloth sufficient to keep the plant in operation for the next five or six weeks, according to official announcement. This mill for a number of months has been operating on short time, often being shut down for a week at a time.

SPARTANBURG, S. C. — Official sources set at rest a report that the Newry Mills in Oconee County had closed down indefinitely. The reports are incorrect and two circumstances contributed to this unfounded report gaining headway, it was said. The mill at Central, S. C., under the same management, was closed last week, and a few weeks ago the Newry Mills discontinued night work. The Newry Mills will continue to operate in daytime on a curtailed program in keeping with other mills of this section.

ANNISTON, ALA. — The announcement by the Acme Weaving Mills, Inc., of a \$75,000 expansion program is regarded here as indicative of a general increase in building and industrial activity. The Ogletree Construction Company has taken the contract to enlarge the plant.

The new expansion program will care for the placement of 60 additional machines for weaving fine tapestries and upholstering, the sole product of the concern since January 1 of this year. There are 19 machines in operation at present. The new building will be of fire-proof construction throughout and will be one story saw-tooth type. It will provide 6,500 square feet of additional floor space.

CENTRAL, S. C. — An order appointing J. W. Wallace receiver for the Isaqueena Mill at Central, S. C., was signed this week by Judge T. J. Mauldin on petition of creditors representing 90 per cent of claims against the mill, it was announced.

Petitioners were J. W. Norwood and interests of Greenville, holding claims totaling \$200,000; the Cannon interests of Kannapolis, N. C., involving \$600,000.

Mr. Wallace, the receiver, has been serving as acting president of the mill. The plant will be operated by receiver for the time being, pending decision of creditors as to disposition to be made of property.

Attorneys representing petitioners said the mill was

MILL NEWS ITEMS

involved by more than \$1,100,000, which sum represents twice the visible assets of the company.

The late W. L. Gassaway of Greenville was president of Isaqueena.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Five of the printing machines of the Rockland Finishing Company, of Garnerville, N. Y., are to be moved immediately to the plant of the Piedmont Print Works, at Taylors, near here. The Piedmont has five machines, with room for five more. The organization is not ready, at this time with additional buildings to take care of the older 15 printing machines which comprised the equipment at Rockland. It is understood, these 15 will remain where they are until such time as further plans are made. The Rockland plant, however, is closed down, and will not be operated.

Details of the proposed merger of the Southern Bleachery, the Piedmont Print Works, and the absorption of the Rockland Finishing Company plant were made public by Harry Stephenson, who will be president of the Southern & Piedmont Print Works, Inc., which will be the name of the new company.

A committee of three has been appointed from each of the local companies to assist in the exchange of stocks. V. M. Manning, L. B. Houston and J. E. Sirrine were named on the part of the Southern Bleachery and H. T. Mills, A. G. Furman, Jr., and J. W. Norwood for the Piedmont Print Works.

Stockholders of the two plants have until September 25 to deposit their shares in the designated depository.

The stock will be exchanged on the following basis: For each share of preferred stock in the bleachery, there shall be issued one and one tenth shares of preferred stock in the new corporation.

For each share of common stock in the bleachery there shall be issued one share of common stock in the new corporation.

For each share of preferred stock in the print works there shall be issued one share of preferred stock in the corporation.

For each share of common stock in the new corporation.

The directors of the new corporation will, under the agreement, have the right to issue \$250,000 in preferred stock to pay for machinery to be installed in the local plant, and which will more than double the capacity of the print works.

Cloth Sales Exceed Production

Statistical reports of production, sales and shipments of standard cotton colths during August were made public by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. The figures cover a period of five weeks.

Production during August amounted to 218,815,000 yards, or at the rate of 43,673,000 yards per week. This was 29 per cent less than August, 1929, when the rate was 61,508,000 yards per week.

Sales during August were 235,272,000 yards, or 107.6 per cent of production. Shipments during the month were 231,348,000 yards, equivalent to 105.7 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 442,996,000 yards, representing a decrease of 2.8 per

LEATHER BELTING

1894

1930



Selected and Constructed in a manner
which will most effectively transmit
the Power desired

Quality and Workmanship Guaranteed

Charlotte Leather Belting Co.

302 E. Sixth Street

Charlotte, N. C.

Branch Office and Warehouse

162-166 North Clinton Street, Chicago, Ill.

Makers of a Complete Line of Leather Belting

Anticipate the Upturn

INCREASE your profit-margin on the business upturn by equipping for it now. . . Gauge your maximum production per loom, and GET that amount by continuous check-up. Set up QUOTA-records that clinch the earnings -- at looms equipped with

Yeeder-ROOT

TANNER TYPE

RE-SETTING

PICK COUNTERS

Afford Instant Comparison of Actual and Expected Production

By re-setting counting units to zero, production is totalled from start of pay period only. Expected production is posted in card holder, while actual production appears on the Counter. Each weaver becomes his own supervisor. Unauthorized re-setting impossible. . . . Ask for free trial installation.

Yeeder-ROOT INCORPORATED
HARTFORD, CONN.

cent during the month. Unfilled orders on August 31 were 226,422,000 yards, representing an increase of 1.8 per cent during the month.

Although the August rate of production was 5 per cent more than July (which has always been the lowest of each year), it was substantially less than any other month for the period in which these statistics are comparable, that is, since January, 1928. As a result of the continued low production, stocks at the end of August were about 4 per cent less than on January 1, 1930.

These statistics on the manufacture and sale of standard cotton cloths are compiled from data supplied by 23 groups of manufacturers and selling agents reporting through the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. The groups cover upwards of 300 classifications or constructions of standard cotton cloths and represent a large part of the production of these fabrics in the United States.

It's An Opportunity

IN its publication, "The Wedge," Batten; Barton, Durs-tine & Osborne, well known advertising agency of New York, has the following:

"Trace to its beginning almost any fine business and you are fairly certain to find its roots bedded in strata of hard times.

"Standard Oil started when the oil industry was on its beam ends. Sunkist was the answer to intolerable conditions. When he was getting a toe-hold, Ford would probably have been satisfied with five dollars a day for himself and he wasn't much concerned with elevating the wages of labor, for he couldn't afford to hire it at any price.

"When we have settled the details of a new account and everybody is relaxed and genial, some one is pretty sure to tell a little epic about how the concern started. If the founder himself is present, one can see that his real pride and satisfaction in the business center about the early days. In retrospect, the struggles, worries, heartaches; the stalling-off of creditors; the old last ditch

which was his normal fighting ground and the wall which his back had worn smooth—these are woven into a fabric of memory which was the finest game he ever played.

"The real drama of golf is written in sand traps and the rough.

"Business of the last decade has been soft. It has been easy to make money—at least the writer is so informed. A few charts and a little conventional, canned strategy of sales method seemed about all that was needed to launch a product out into the swift current of consumer demand. Financing was just a formality.

"But there is reason to believe that the contest is tightening up. Gamblers are going to work, having discovered that they were gamblers, not captains of industry. Incomes are once more being figured from the contents of pay envelopes, not stock-market reports.

"A good many will quit. Those whose interest in the business seems confined to a gloomy contemplation of red figures will be listened to at last, and rightly so, for their sunless viewpoint has saved many a business. Timidity will once more be called conservatism.

"But those firms whose muscles are still hard and who like a good fight are taking off their vests and going in there to clean up. One reason why Bobby Jones wins is because his remorseless courage breaks the collective heart of the field. To the champion, hard going is a challenge, not a discouragement; an opportunity, because the pack slows down.

"We have been through it all several times. And it always works out the same way. In an easy seller's market productive genius is in the saddle. But a man who is production-minded never seems to have much of an itch to sell. When the demand slacks off, he is always out on a limb and doesn't know just what to do about it.

"Then the man who knows how to sell has his innings.

"Good times always come back, but never in the same old form. Each period of national prosperity is the culmination of a set of conditions having no parallel in history and which will not be repeated. Those conditions develop changing needs, and the men who sense

SPINNA GOLF

For better Spinning
COVER TOP ROLLS WITH

A.C. LAWRENCE LEATHER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

INSPECTING
SEWING
BRUSHING
SHEARING
SINGEING
PACKAGING
FOLDING

Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Textile Machinery
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery

SOUTHERN OFFICE

1000 Woodside Bldg.

Greenville, S. C.

DOUBLING
MEASURING
WINDING
STAMPING
TRADEMARKING
CALENDER
ROLLING

those needs and try the hardest to satisfy them are the ones who benefit from what we call good times.

"Hard times are always with us. Most people always have and always will work for board and clothes. Most golfers will always boast when they break a hundred. Most manufacturers will manage in one way or another to miss their opportunities.

"We are not evangelists of advertising. The urge to advertise is in a man or it isn't. Some men know the human mind and how to influence it, and other men know mechanical principles. Some see opportunity in one hundred and thirty million prosperous people who are mad with desire for everything, and others find their life work in the study of columns of figures.

"There is no good time or bad time to advertise. Advertising is not a remedy or a support for fallen arches. It is not a gambler's system for breaking the bank. It is just a sane, tested process for assuring that a good many people will want and buy your goods in good times and bad.

"But it has been our experience that advertising is rather more productive and does a more thorough and lasting job when business is going through a period of readjustment than when selling is easy for every one.

If you are an advertiser, you know this. If you are not an advertiser, it doesn't matter."

Clark Replies to Union Head

(Reprint from Charlotte Observer)

"It would be interesting to hear Thomas F. McMahon tell what his organization has accomplished for the textile workers of New England and explain why 100,000 of them have, since 1921, deserted his organization," David

Clark, publisher of the Southern Textile Bulletin, said in a statement yesterday, referring to reports of the annual meeting of the United Textile Workers in New York this week.

"I notice," said Mr. Clark's statement, "that the statements of President McMahon and other leaders deal exclusively with the Southern textile field and that there has been nothing said about the work of their organization in New England. The truth is that after 25 years of activity in New England they have lost out almost completely and are thoroughly discredited.

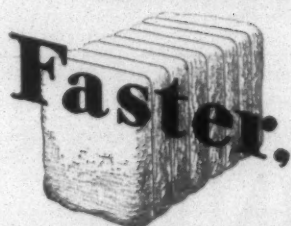
"In 1921 their own reports showed 104,700 members in New England, and today they are credited with fewer than 5,000 members, and, whereas, there were many unionized mills in that section, there is today only one mill of any size on the closed shop basis.

"The United Textile Workers have never been a constructive force but a destructive one, and by keeping the textile industry of New England in a continual state of strikes and turmoil they have been largely responsible for the dismantling of 5,000,000 spindles in that section.

"Thomas McMahon dares not discuss the record of the United Textile Workers during their 25 years in New England.

"Their present statements about the unionization of cotton mills in the South are gross exaggerations. Just a year ago they were telling of the wonderful growth they were enjoying in South Carolina, but now nothing is heard of their activities in that State. They have lost at least 75 per cent of the members which they had in the Cone Mills two months ago and if there was sufficient business to justify the mills at Danville resuming full operations they could do so without paying any attention to the United Textile Workers."

Cloth Can Be Baled ~



Because workmen do not have to be cautious and slow with Stanley "Eversafe" Ties and Strapping. Their Round Safety Ends, Round Safety Edges and Rust Resisting Sterilized Japan Finish cannot cut, scratch or cause infections.

With Stanley "Eversafe" Bale Ties

The Stanley Works, Box Strapping Division, New Britain, Conn.

Atlanta Office:
The Stanley Works Sales Co.
731 Glen St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Carolinas Representative:
Horace E. Black
P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.



The Stanley "Eversafe"
Round End Cutter
(Patented)

This ingenious device cuts two Round Safety Ends at one clip. A wonderful improvement over ordinary strapping shears.

The Stanley Works, Box Strapping Division
New Britain, Conn.

Gentlemen: I would like to know more about your new "Eversafe" Strapping System. Send your booklet giving full description.

Bringing North Carolina Merchant and Manufacturer Together

(Continued from Page 20)

profits for the retailer, and in turn more business for the producer, and so on in a continuous circle.

In getting this campaign under way, it has been our aim principally to induce the manufacturer to do everything in his power to make his goods available and to persuade the merchant to stock these North Carolina goods and mark and label them as having been made in the State. We believe that when this is done, the public will buy such goods. It is not out of the question to cause an article to appeal to the imagination of the customer because it was made just around the corner instead of in some distant State. Organization and publicity for the sale of home-made goods to home people should cost no more than sales organization and publicity for goods produced anywhere else. The profit is in the shorter transportation costs, and there is enough profit to be got out of that, enough saving, to fire the imagination of any merchant worthy of the name—and in the broad sense, the manufacturer is a merchant. If he is not a merchant, he will not be a manufacturer for long. There should be another profit in it, too. Intense, concentrated publicity, limited area appeal, should move goods at less cost and sales effort than if he takes in the whole world.

WELARE ENTERPRISE

This proposal to aid North Carolina business merits all the support the manufacturer, the merchant, the public and the State government can give any general welfare enterprise. It has the hearty accord and approval of the governor as being a concomitant of his "Live-at-Home" program. There are still hundreds of merchants

over the State who have not lined up with this program of stocking and displaying North Carolina-made goods. The initiative is with the manufacturer, properly, but as we have said, the proposal merits the combined support of all elements of leadership in business and public life. It is particularly adapted to the moment when business needs all the stimulation it can get, every sound economy; but once initiated, it should be continued regardless of conditions.

So let us urge those of you who read this, and through you, others of your city and our State, to exert yourselves to see that this campaign to sell North Carolina-made goods to North Carolinians, which has been so auspiciously begun in many parts of the State, shall be a continuous and ever-lasting campaign until every store is selling North Carolina-made goods and every North Carolinian is buying and consuming as many articles of clothing and as much State-producing food as a wise system of economy will make possible.

Night Operation Disappearing

Greenville, S. C.—Night work in the textile plants of Piedmont Carolina appears to be rapidly fading from the picture. All mills of the Victor-Monaghan chain and of the Brandon Corporation are now operating only on a daytime schedule, it was stated, while numerous other plants in this section have abolished night work entirely.

Belief that night work was largely responsible for the overproduction of textiles, and consequently for the evils of the industry, appears to have been gaining ground during the summer. Lately it is apparent that mill executives appear to be unanimous in the belief that night work must be banned entirely if the textile industry is to hold up the present depression.

The October 16th Issue

of the

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

will be devoted to the

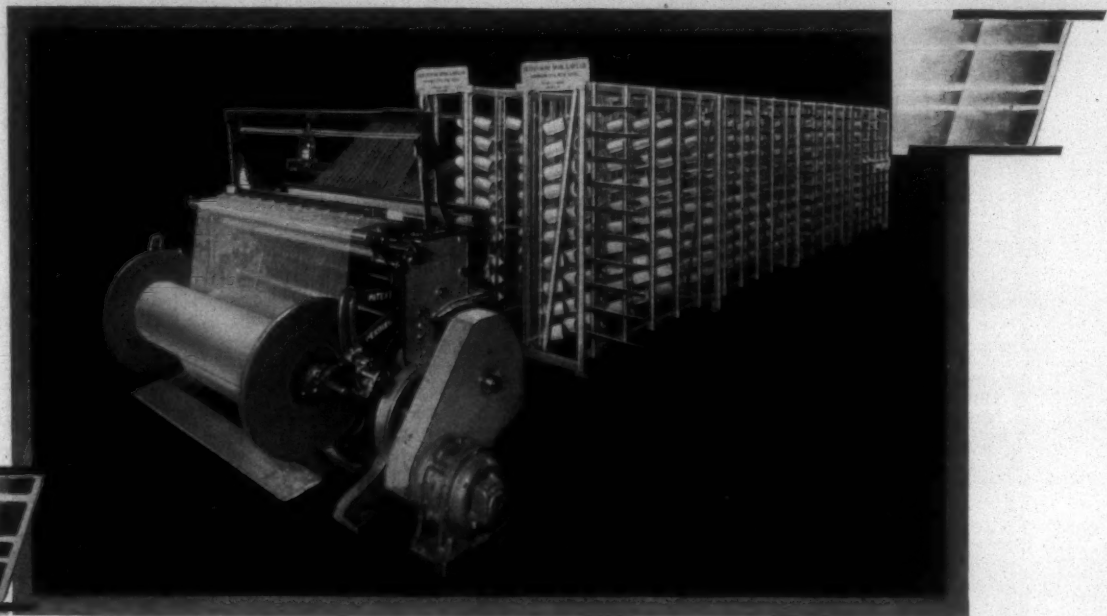
Southern Textile Exposition

Brimful of intensely interesting news and sidelights relating to the Exposition, this number will reach subscribers just in advance of the opening and will also be distributed from our booth during the week. The *Southern Textile Bulletin* is the *ONLY* textile journal with circulation confined exclusively to the South, leads all textile journals in Southern circulation, and is therefore the logical medium for exhibitors to use in connection with this great Southern event. Concerns not exhibiting will likewise derive unusual benefit from representation in this issue because of its timely and unusual news features and increased distribution. Regular rates will apply.

Forms Close Early—Reserve Your Space Now!

Efficient and Economical **HIGH SPEED WARPING**

by the *LESTERSHIRE METHOD*



at a price **YOU** can afford

HIGH speed warping is an essential modern method producing large dividends in reduced costs. Moreover, the required investment is not large.

The Lestershire Method of High Speed Warping offers exclusive advantages at a price that will interest you. It is new. Unique. And fully meets *today's* production requirements.

The extra expense of putting in new spoolers or winders is avoided with the Lestershire Method. Most mills can use their old spoolers. This fact constitutes an additional and important economy feature.

Lestershire Method of High Speed Warping

Feature for feature, the Lestershire Method is unique. Coupled with the high rate of speed are continuous warping, a better quality of cloth, elimination of waste, and added convenience and efficiency for the

operator. The facts back up these statements . . .

In the Lestershire Method the yarn is pulled over the head of a frictionless fibre head spool. The yarn leaving the spool does not drag over the yarn itself—it balloons over. Materially less lint results.

Another advantage from pulling off over the end of spools with a magazine type creel is that it eliminates all dead yarn on spools, and far less spools are required to run the same amount of yarn through the mill.

A request from you will bring our representative who will make a survey of your plant and advise definitely as to the cost of the Lestershire Method of High Speed Warping.

LESTERSHIRE

FIBRE SPOOLS

SPOOL Mfg. Co.

140 Baldwin St.
Johnson City
New York

Southern Office
519 Johnston Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C.

Wanted To Buy
Small Ball Warper Head without creel
or measuring device.
Twister Spools for Saco-Lowell Twist-
er having 4 1/2-inch ring and 8-inch
traverse. Submit sample.
Little Rock Textile Co.
Little Rock, Ark.

GILL LEATHER

means MORE PROFIT
because BETTER YARN,
FEWER BREAKS, and
FASTER PRODUCTION

Southern Representatives

Ralph Gossett, Greenville, S. C.
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SALEM, MASS.

ROLLS LATHING FOR FOUR GENERATIONS

SPINNING RING SPECIALISTS FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS

SPINNING RINGS
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WHITINSVILLE, MASS.

Greatly Reduced Round- Trip Coach Excursion Fares

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To

Points on the Southern Railway
System and Southeastern States.
One fare plus 1-10 fare for the
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Round-trip tickets on sale each
Friday, Saturday and Sunday dur-
ing September, 1930.

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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

	Page		Page
Abington Textile Machinery Works	—	Graton & Knight Co.	—
Akron Belting Co.	—	Great Northern Hotel	—
Aktivin Corp.	36	Haywood, Mackay & Valentine, Inc.	24
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	—	Halton's, Thomas, Sons	—
American Aniline & Extract Co.	—	Hercules Powder Co.	—
American Bobbin Co.	—	Hermas Machine Co.	—
American Glanzstoff Corp.	—	H. & B. American Machine Co.	17
American Moistening Co.	6	Houghton, E. F. & Co.	30
American Yarn & Processing Co.	—	Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—
Amory, Browne & Co.	—	Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co.	—
Arabol Mfg. Co.	—	Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.	—
Armstrong Cork Co.	31	Iselin-Jefferson Co.	24
Arnold, Hoffman & Co.	44	Johnson, Chas. B.	44
Ashworth Bros.	—	Kaumagraph Co.	—
Associated Bobbin Cos.	—	Keever Starch Co.	34
Associated Business Papers, Inc.	2	Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co.	26
Atlanta Brush Co.	—	Leemon, Clarence M.	24
Bahnson Co.	—	Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.	29
Baily, Joshua L. & Co.	38	Lewis, John D.	—
Barber-Colman Co.	39	Lincoln Electric Co.	—
Barber Mfg. Co.	—	Link-Belt Co.	—
Billington, Jas. H. Co.	18	Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.	24
Bond, Chas. Co.	—	Marston, Jno. P. Co.	36
Borne, Scrymser Co.	—	Mathieson Alkali Works	13
Bowen-Hunter Bobbin Co.	—	Mauney Steel Co.	39
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	—	McCampbell & Co.	39
Campbell, John & Co.	—	Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.	—
Catlin & Co.	39	National Aniline & Chemical Co.	11
Celanese Corp. of America	—	National Ring Traveler Co.	39
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories	18	Neumann, R. & Co.	—
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	25	Neutrasol Products Corp.	37
Charlotte Mfg. Co.	43	Newport Chemical Works, Inc.	—
Ciba Co., Inc.	—	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	—
Clark Publishing Co.	28	Oakite Products, Inc.	—
Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co.	—	Parks-Cramer Co.	—
Corn Products Refining Co.	35	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—
Courtney, Dana S. Co.	—	Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co.	—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	3	Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.	37
Curran & Barry	38	Rockweave Mills, Inc.	—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.	26	Roeßler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.	—
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	—	R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.	—
Davis, G. M. & Son	—	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	41
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	38	Roy, B. S. & Son	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	—	Royle, John & Sons	—
Draper, E. S.	24	Saco-Lowell Shops	—
Draper Corporation	—	Sargent's, C. G. Sons Corp.	—
Dronsfield Bros.	—	Seaboard Ry.	40
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	Seydel Chemical Co.	—
Eaton, Paul B.	30	Seydel-Woolley Co.	41
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.	32	Shambow Shuttle Co.	—
Economy Baler Co.	—	Sipp-Eastwood Corp.	—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—	Sirrine, J. E. & Co.	—
Enka Corp., American	—	S. K. F. Industries	—
Entwistle, T. C. Co.	—	Sonoco Products	12
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.	21	Southern Ry.	30-40
Fidelity Machine Co.	—	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	—
Ford, J. B. Co.	43	Stafford Co.	33
Foster Machine Co.	—	Standard Oil Co.	—
Franklin, Benjamin, Hotel	—	Stanley Works	27
Franklin Process Co.	—	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	35
Garland Mfg. Co.	—	Stein, Hall & Co.	—
General Dyestuff Corp.	—	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.	38
General Electric Co.	—	Stodghill & Co.	—
Gill Leather Co.	30	Taylor Instrument Cos.	—
Grasselli Chemical Co., Inc.	—	Terrell Machine Co.	—
		Texas Co., The	—
		Textile Banking Co.	1
		Textile Finishing Machinery Co.	—
		Textile Mill Supply Co.	—
		Tolhurst Machine Works	—
		Tubize Chatillon Corp.	—
		U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
		U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	41
		Universal Winding Co.	41
		Veeder-Root, Inc.	25
		Vermont Spool & Bobbin Co.	—
		Victor Ring Traveler Co.	24
		Viscose Co.	—
		Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	44
		Washburn Printing Co.	40
		Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.	43
		Wellington, Sears & Co.	38
		Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	4-5
		Whitin Machine Works	—
		Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	30
		Wolf, Jacques & Co.	19
		Wood's, T. B. Sons Co.	—
		Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	38

Oils and Leathers

We are manufacturers of Hough-
ton's Absorbed Oils and VIM Me-
chanical Leathers—a total of over
400 products.

E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.
P. O. Box 6912, North Philadelphia, Pa.

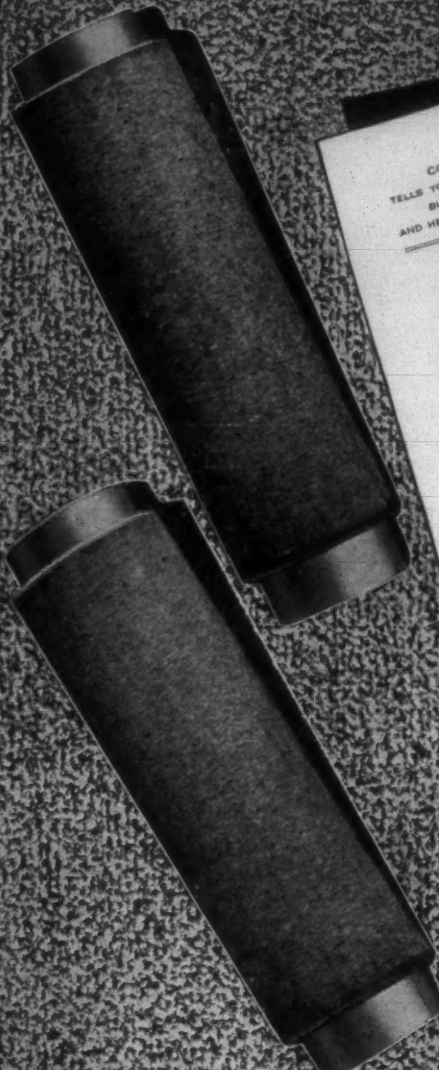
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COTTON
The Manufacturing and Construction
Journal of the Textile Industry.
GRANT BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

ISSUED WEEKLY TO
ADVERTISERS
AND THEIR AGENTS

COTTON
TELLS YOU WHERE THE
BUSINESS IS
AND HELPS YOU GET IT!

CONSTRUCTION NEWS SERVICE

MOBILE, ALA. - Super-Weave Rayon Co., recently moved here from Gloversville, N. Y., will be ready to start operation about June 15. Machinery has arrived at the plant and assembling already started.

MARION, N.C. - Marion Mfg. Co. has purchased high speed cone winders from Foster Machine Co. and warping equipment from Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.

MARION, N.C. - Cross Cotton Mills are continuing their program of improvement. Some of the improved houses are being reconditioned, first-class cleaners machine under-

COLUMBIA, S. C. - Pacific Mills have recently purchased Armstrong's roll covering unit to take care of cork rolls now being used in their mill.

COLUMBUS, GA. - Columbus Mfg. Co. has purchased the Armstrong's roll covering unit to take care of cork rolls now being used in their mill.

COLUMBUS, GA. - Swift Spinning Mills have purchased Armstrong's roll covering unit to take care of cork rolls being installed in their mill.

textile manufacturers, etc., of Louisville, Ky. The company merged under the name of Louisville Textiles, Inc. The company is to be refinanced by issuing \$400,000 of preferred stock and \$21,600 common stock.

CORINTH, MISS. - City of Corinth has voted \$180,000 to purchase 74 bonds of Knit Goods Corp. of America. Engineers are now planning building for this company to manufacture silk hosiery and probably underwear and gloves. Construction will begin soon.

WAYNESVILLE, MISS. - Laurel Hosiery Mills, Laurel, are continuing moving their plant here. LaSalle Textile Co. is a

Rocky Mountain Cotton Mills at York at public sale of assets of the plant. Factors of Danaburg products, will be for sale.

WINNSBORO, S.C. - Winnsboro Mills will install machines to better balance the departments and increase production. 25 new homes will be built and work on the new community house will soon be started.

COVINGTON, VA. - Awarding of contracts for Industrial Rayon Corp. of America has been postponed for the present. When matter is again taken up the general contractors will be allowed to review their bids.

WHAT'S HAPPENING *in the industry?*

AS the above reports show, mills are *standardizing* on Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots. They are buying equipment to take care of their cork rolls. Similar reports were recently issued concerning Walton Cotton Mills Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.; Arcade Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.; Valdese Mfg. Co., Valdese, N. C.; Union Buffalo Mills, Fairmont, S. C.; and Southern Mills Corp., Munford and Oxford, Ala.

To rebuff the coverings instead of replacing them—to make roll coverings last for years instead of months, naturally cuts production costs.

Today, over thirty mills spinning yarn from 2s to 80s have adopted Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots as standard equipment for spinning and card room rolls. These mills represent a cross section of the industry.

Write for today's facts and figures on performance with both standard roll settings and long draft spinning. Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Armstrong's

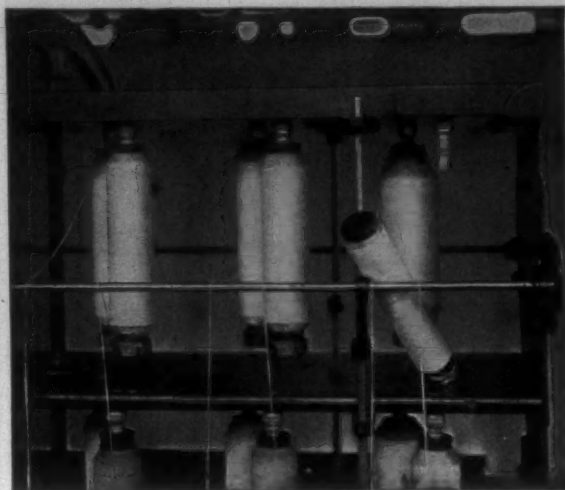


Product

You can eliminate condensation and "ceiling sweat" from your mill by insulating your roofs with Armstrong's Corkboard. Easily applied to any type of roof. Full information on request.

Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots

For spinning and card room rolls



No strain on roving with ECLIPSE Bobbin Holders

—because the cause of strain—lint
—can't gather. No wooden skewers
for lint or fly to cling to. Eclipse
Bobbin Holders eliminate them.
Roving is pulled from this ball bear-
ing bobbin holder with positive but
less tension. Yarn is more even and
stronger. Cleaning is simplified.

Let us give you full details of the
Eclipse Ball Bearing Bob-
bin Holders. Write today.



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.
Elmira, N. Y.

ECLIPSE

BOBBIN HOLDER

Plan Arbitration Council for Textile Industry

(Continued from Page 12)

The council will be a self-governing body, with power to make its own rules.

Without in any way limiting the self-governing character of the council, the following matters are mentioned as illustrative of functions which the council, in its discretion, might decide to carry on:

Urge that there be included in contracts, and other transactions pertaining to the sale of cotton goods or to the finishing thereof, or to other services in connection therewith, agreements to arbitrate.

Promote the carrying out of such agreements when made.

Prevail upon disputants to arbitrate even when they are not bound by agreement to do so.

Propose to disputants that they avail of existing arbitration machinery when agreeable to them; avoid anything that would tend to scrap existing machinery, at least until such scrapping is indicated to be advisable by very considerable experience and by consent of all the interests involved and represented on the council.

Work out a more comprehensive scheme of arbitration for the convenience of disputants involving the selection of an extensive panel of persons willing to serve as arbitrators upon request, this panel to be made up of adequate representatives of every branch of the industry and trade.

Conduct a continuing educational campaign in favor of arbitration; and at the proper time submit the matter to the various distributing agencies which are not represented on the council and seek to get their full understanding of what is proposed and their approval.

Decide upon the scheme of fees or charges, if any, to be collected in connection with any general scheme of arbitration that is proposed.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

This must also be decided upon by the council, and will probably develop through a process of evolution, in the light of experience. Without intending in any way to limit the independence of the council, and purely by way of illustration, the following is outlined as administrative work, some or all of which the council, in its discretion, may decide upon from time to time:

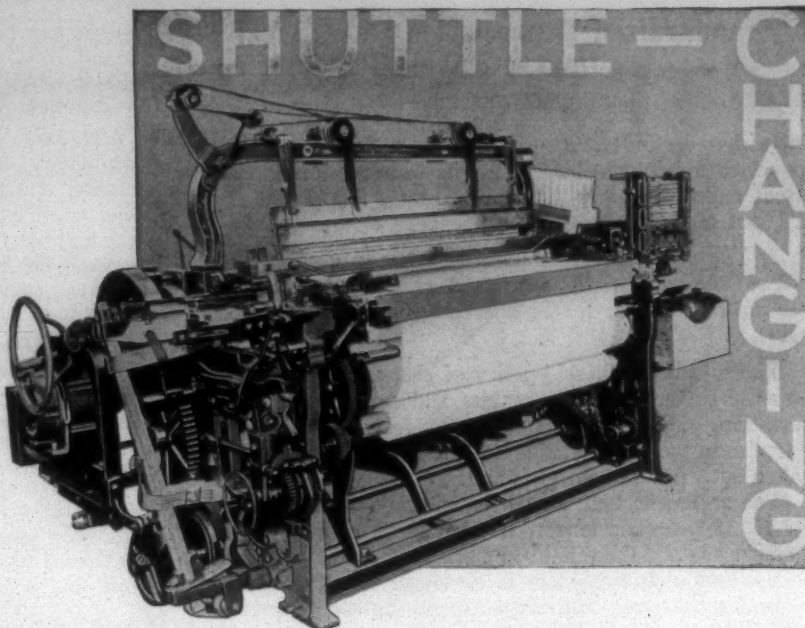
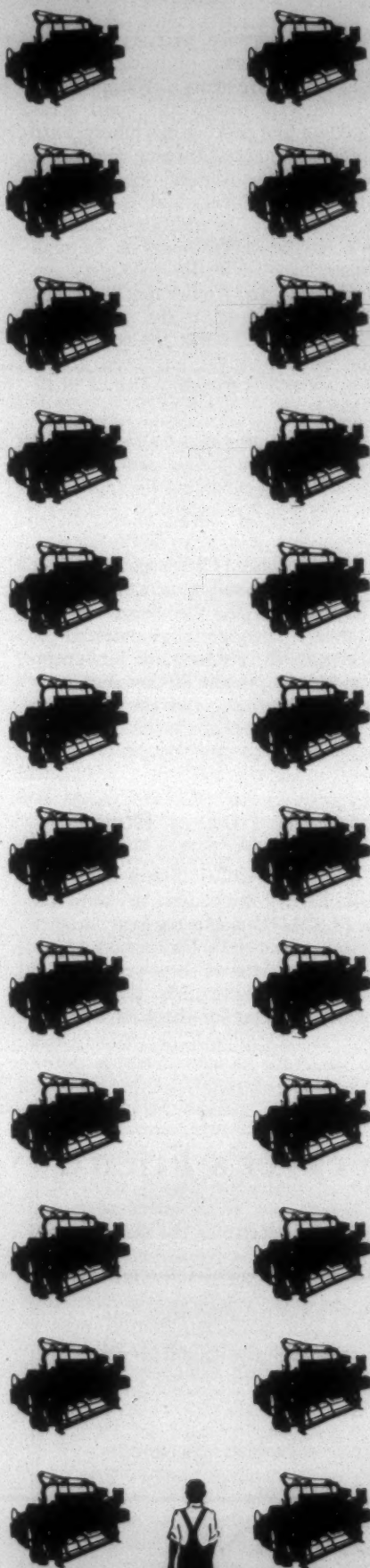
Some person will be charged with the responsibility of giving effect to the policies of the council. The discharge of this responsibility will involve a great deal of work.

He could aid the council in devising and carrying on educational work.

He could seek to inform himself concerning disputes when they arise. He could encourage disputants to come to him for assistance in obtaining conciliation or arbitration. Where there are no agreements to arbitration he could use his persuasive powers with the parties to arbitrate.

When arbitration of the particular dispute is decided upon, he could assist in setting up the particular arbitration machinery which may be agreeable to the parties. He could point out how and where the formal submission to arbitration can be arranged. He could aid the parties in deciding upon appropriate arbitrators. He could facilitate the actual arbitration hearing. He could give the necessary assistance in obtaining a room and appropriate clerical help, if any, in connection with the actual arbitration proceedings. He could interest himself in knowing that the arbitration awards are carried out.

He could perform similar functions in promoting conciliation or mediation of specific disputes when that appears to be the appropriate course.



Specialty Mill Reports 24 STAFFORD LOOMS PER WEAVER . . .

THE following item is typical of our current reports showing what mills are doing with STAFFORD shuttle-changing looms on special goods:—

"A large Northern mill started 24 Stafford looms per weaver and is consistently maintaining 96% production weaving 22's warp and 150 denier rayon filling. An actual test at this mill showed that the weavers were busy but 4 hours and 40 minutes in an 8-hour day. They thus accomplished easily on 24 Stafford looms what they had formerly accomplished in a hard day's work on 6 non-automatics."

Particularly interesting are the working time figures which clearly substantiate results previously obtained in other mills where weavers are satisfactorily handling as many as 42 Stafford looms on rayons and fine cottons, maintaining the best of quality with a minimum of seconds.

Here are facts of actual accomplishment that challenge the attention of everyone interested in "earnings." May we interest you further?

THE STAFFORD COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Weaving Machinery

READVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS

Paterson Office: 179 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J. Southern Agent: Fred H. White, Charlotte, N. C.

Standardized Depreciation Rates Held Impracticable

(Continued from Page 7)

sion whatever for twenty-four hour operation beyond that provided for double-shift operation, which results in even greater inequity, since the proposed rates fail to take any account of the factor of obsolescence.

2. *The arguments which have been advanced in support of the rates proposed in the Bureau's tentative bulletin are unsound as to the law and inaccurate as to the facts.*

The so-called "liberal" policy of charging to operating expense expenditures for repairs and supplies is no innovation, since the mills have generally followed this practice in the past and the rates heretofore allowed have taken such practice into account.

The argument that textile machinery would last from 30 to 35 years or longer, if adequately maintained, is fallacious, since there is little machinery of that age now in use and such machinery is no longer effective. Even assuming that such were shown to be the case, depreciation rates should be based on an estimate of what will happen in the future and not what has happened in the past. This is confirmed by the practice of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Courts have held that such rates are properly to be established only by the long experience of persons familiar with the industry.

The argument that the present depreciation rates are too high because some of the mills have recovered large percentages of their investment is unsound, first, because such a recovery does not indicate that the rates have been too high, and second, because such high percentages of reserves are not in fact prevalent in the industry.

III. *Obsolescence is a factor of continually increasing importance in the cotton textile industry and must be allowed for as part of the depreciation rates of cotton textile mills; and the rates proposed in the tentative Bureau bulletin are wholly insufficient because they fail to make any such allowance.*

1. *The factor of obsolescence is presently and continuously operating in the cotton textile industry, and its continued operation in the future is definitely predictable.*

Obsolescence is a very important factor in the industry.

There are two types of obsolescence, viz: style obsolescence and, even more important, that resulting from new inventions, changes and improvements. Within recent years revolutionary changes in design and construction have been made in opening and picking machinery, carding machinery, combing machinery, drawing and roving machinery, spinning machinery, winding, spooling and warping machinery, weaving machinery and finishing machinery and finishing machinery. In addition to the foregoing, there has been a marked improvement in the quality and manner of construction of textile machinery generally. Due to these changes, many older machines must be scrapped although not worn out, if the mills are to continue to operate profitably and meet the competition of low-wage nations. Such progress has been greatly accelerated in recent years and is sure to continue in the future.

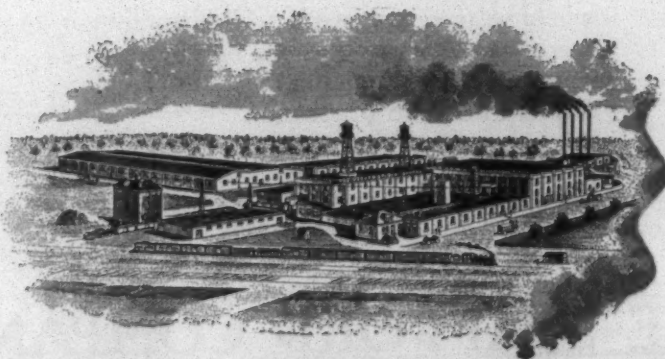
2. *The rates of depreciation proposed by the Bureau's tentative bulletin are wholly insufficient under the law because they make no allowance whatever for that factor of predictable obsolescence which is known to exist in the cotton textile industry.*

The statute specifically authorizes a reasonable allowance for obsolescence and such allowances have been recognized by the Bureau and by the Board of Tax Appeals. The importance of adequate allowances for obsolescence has been repeatedly stressed by accounting authorities, and by the experts present at the conference. According to accounting authorities, and the provisions of the Revenue Act itself, obsolescence must be allowed for while it is in progress and not after the property has become obsolete.

South Africa a Big Hosiery Buyer

PENNSYLVANIA and other United States Mills are supplying pure silk hosiery to South Africa to the extent of no less than \$1,300,000 worth per year, according to Commercial Attache Samuel H. Day, who has just returned to the United States after a three-year tour of duty at Johannesburg, South Africa. Mr. Day will be recalled as former district manager for the United States Department of Commerce at Philadelphia, from which post he was sent out as Trade Commissioner to South Africa in 1927.

VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.
C. B. ILLER, Greenville, S. C. F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga. L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

Many products of the Philadelphia district are firmly established in the South African market, hardware, tools, automotive parts and accessories, implements, radio apparatus and leather, to mention only a few, said Mr. Day. It is largely a question of securing adequate representation and backing up the product with uniformity or quality and value, and in this respect Philadelphia manufacturers and exporters have scored heavily on account of their long manufacturing experience and their ability to produce high class goods at reasonable prices.

South Africa is today the world's leading producer of gold, the recovery from the Rand mines at Johannesburg being upwards of \$200,000,000 worth of this metal per year. There are tremendous resources in the country of base metals and minerals, particularly copper, and all this mining activity provides an extensive and growing market for mining machinery and supplies, as well as general merchandise for the rapidly developing population of the new districts.

Industrial development is proceeding rapidly in South Africa under strong governmental protection. American machinery and factory methods are finding ever increasing favor. The greatest market possibilities are for specialty machinery for clothing, furniture and metal working industries, baking and confectionery manufacture and garage and machine shop installation. The South African railways are large purchasers of locomotives and parts, shop equipment and other railway materials and American manufacturers are catering to this demand. The textile industry in South Africa is making rapid strides and will absorb increasing quantities of American textile machinery. Our opportunity in the South African market lies in the fact that the country's industrial policy and practice is following along exactly similar lines to ours a generation ago, so that American methods and equipment are eagerly sought and readily adopted.

Of great potential importance to the whole of South Africa is the new copper mining district of Northern Rhodesia, now rapidly coming into production. Already five separate deposits each containing millions of tons of payable ore have been proved and foreign capital for mining operations, construction of reduction works and collateral projects is literally pouring into the district. African copper, like gold, diamonds and asbestos, is going to be a definite factor in the world's supply. More important from the standpoint of American manufacturers generally is the market for our products growing up around this new mining field. It is already attracting the attention of exporters all over the world.

American goods, according to Trade Commissioner Day, have found favor with Britisher as well as Afri-cander in South Africa, largely on account of their suitability for the conditions of the country. Our automobiles and trucks have performed an outstanding service in upbuilding the country. Our implements are standard for most farming operations and our tractors are replacing the picturesque oxen and donkey teams that have been the time-honored means of transport on South African farms.

South Africa, whose climatic and geographic conditions resemble those of the American Southwest, is at a period in its development comparable to that section of the United States twenty-five or more years ago. Our home experience in the development of southwestern markets during the past two decades can be applied in building up export outlets in the southern parts of Africa, which with careful study and application can be made to absorb ever increasing quantities of American manufactured goods.

Starch



400 MILL

500 MILL

FAMOUS N

C. P. SPECIAL

BLUE RIVER CRYSTAL

THESE starches are manufactured by carefully controlled and standardized methods. Purity and uniformity are guaranteed. Economy and efficiency are proved by the constantly increasing number of exacting textile manufacturers who are getting satisfactory results by using our starches especially selected for their conditions.

Recommendations are based upon intelligent investigation of each individual problem.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY
17 Battery Place, New York City

PHILADELPHIA

Branch Offices:
BOSTON

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Where Quality Counts

A quality material has never yet been produced profitably with poor quality equipment. This is especially true as regards your loom harness.



Scientific Design

plus

High Carbon Steel

plus

Super-smooth Polish

produces

the finest quality heddles obtainable for any fabric

Send for samples

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

2100 W. Allegheny Ave.

Philadelphia, Pa.

'Originators of the Flat Steel Heddle'

Southern Plant:

621 E. McBee Ave.

Greenville, S. C.

New England Office:

44 Franklin St.,

Providence, R. I.

Foreign Offices:

Huddersfield, England

Shanghai, China

The
Flat Steel Heddle

Do You Know of Aktivin-S

The reliable and convenient
chemical ingredient
for better starch sizes and finishes

Booklet describing method on request

THE AKTIVIN CORPORATION

50 Union Square
New York City

Exclusive Southern Sales Agents

American Aniline Products, Inc.
1003 West Trade Street
Charlotte, N. C.

*Clean Looms, Good Production, Satisfied
Weavers—Means Better Cloth,
Better Profits.*

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Cotton Bags for Packaging Foodstuffs

NEW methods of shipping potatoes in cloth bags represent a potential new market for more than 30 million square yards of cotton fabric annually, according to a special survey that will be published by the Cotton-Textile Institute.

The report is based upon a study just made by the New Uses Section of the Institute for a group of narrow sheetings manufacturers and selling agents interested in developing the use of cotton fabrics for retail packaging of foodstuffs. The following four factors, among others, are cited in favor of the more extensive use of cotton bags for packaging potatoes, fruit and nuts:

1. A distinct trend toward packaging of groceries and foodstuffs in small retail sales units.
2. Increasing trend toward retail packaging of foodstuffs in cotton bags, sales of the latter in 1929 being reported nearly five times as large as in 1928.
3. Advantages of cotton bags in making more attractive containers and affording an opportunity for distinctive marking of individual brand names.
4. Aggressive promotion by mills, selling agents and bag manufacturers to take advantage of the trend to retail packaging as a market for staple and specially woven cotton fabrics.

"More and more," the report states, "retail distribution is developing on the basis of an appeal to consumers through convenient service and attractive appearance as well as economy. Shippers and wholesale and retail grocers are receptive to the use of cotton bags for retail packaging, and there is a latent interest on the part of many individual consumers that might be capitalized advantageously by all who are concerned with the extension of this use of cotton.

"Results of this survey indicate that there is a substantial market for bags made of narrow sheetings, for shipping potatoes and other vegetables and for the development of open mesh cotton fabrics to be used as containers for citrus fruits and nuts. Immediate results in developing these markets should be effected by a continuance of aggressive promotion on the part of fabric and bag manufacturers. There is encouraging prospect of making certain gains in yardage over a period of years.

"Approximately 1,200 square yards of cotton cloth are necessary to make 15-pound sacks for one carload of potatoes. With annual shipments in excess of 250,000 carloads, if 10 per cent of this market were fully exploited it would increase the consumption of narrow sheetings for this purpose by approximately 30,000,000 square yards."

The report enumerates the principal advantages of cotton bags as retail packages for potatoes as follows: attractive appearance; convenience for storekeeper and consumer; adaptability for brand marking; strength combined with lightness in weight; durability; and important reuse value.

"From shipper, wholesale and retail distributors and consumers alike this study revealed a very general recognition that cotton bags make attractive packages for handling potatoes," the report continues. "Shippers were quick to see this advantage as a means of enhancing the value of their quality crop. Intermediate distributors, and particularly retail grocers, appreciate the improved appearance which the 15-pound cotton bag gives their store display. To the consumer there is still an

element of novelty which has been successfully capitalized by a number of large distributors and shippers.

"Retail grocers report certain other important advantages—greater ease in storing and handling potatoes, a saving of time in packaging where potatoes are already shipped in 15-pound bags ready for retail sale, and a tendency in some instances to increase the unit of sale. Such factors appear to vary in different communities and even in sections of large metropolitan districts.

"Experience shows that 15-pound potato bags are large enough to provide ample space for stamping a distinctive design for a particular brand or grade. Shippers in Idaho in recent years have used gingham checked materials for small bags. The point here, however, lies in the variety of treatment that is possible with the use of cotton bags. The fabric may be marked or colored in such a way as to give the package a distinctive appearance that may be easily recognized by the consumer.

"Because cotton is strong it is naturally durable and enables shipments to be made in small containers without waste from breakage and eliminates repackaging or further expense in rehandling. Thus, potatoes may be graded, packed and shipped safely and conveniently in the very packages in which they are received by the individual consumer. Compared with other materials the strength and light weight of cotton give it an additional advantage.

World Cotton Consumption Smaller

World consumption of all cottons during the season just past, that is in the 1929-1930 season, was 24,579,000 bales, according to the preliminary estimate of the New York Cotton Exchange Service, against 25,767,000 bales in the previous season. The decline in consumption from the 1928-1929 to the 1929-1930 season was only 1,188,000 bales, or about 4 per cent.

The consumption of 25,767,000 bales in the 1928-1929 season was the biggest on record, continues the exchange service, and the reduced consumption of 24,579,000 bales in 1929-1930 was bigger than in any previous year with the exception of the three years immediately preceding. In other words, world consumption of all cotton during the season just past declined only 4 per cent from the highest consumption on record, and this in the face of a severe world-wide business depression. The world consumption of 24,579,000 bales last season compares with only 19,526,000 in 1921-1922, the last previous season in which there was a world-wide business recession.

It is important to note, says the service, that while the world did not use nearly as much American cotton as this country produced last season, the world consumption of foreign growths was apparently slightly in excess of the production of such growths for the season. The crop of American cotton last season including city crop and other minor additions to reported ginnings, was 14,766,000 bales, and world consumption of American was only 13,029,000, thus leaving a carryover, after allowance for cotton destroyed, 6,186,000 bales on July 31 this year against 4,474,000 on the same date last year, but in the case of foreign growths the production last season was about 11,319,000 bales but consumption was about 11,550,000 reducing the carryover to 4,447,000 bales on July 31 this year against 4,678,000 last year. It is significant that world consumption of foreign growths has kept pace with the great increase in the production of these staples, and this last season it reached a new high record.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

_____, 19____
 Name of Mill _____
 Town _____
 _____ Spinning Spindles _____ Looms
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COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods reflected a fair demand during the week and the sales volume for the week reached encouraging proportions. Unfinished cloths continue in best demand, with print cloths leading and printed broadcloths next. The latter sold very well, with a good deal of contract business reported. They have moved up 1 cent a yard over the low price for the year.

The report of the Cotton Textile Merchants Association on sales and production showed that sales for the month were slightly ahead of production, unfilled orders also slightly better and a slight reduction in stocks on hand. In view of the fact that the early part of August was very dull, the report was generally regarded as showing progress.

Sheetings continued rather slow, although the demand was somewhat better than during the previous week. Drills and twills were generally quiet.

In print cloths over 2,000,000 yards of 39-inch 68x72s were sold on Friday, further business running above 1,000,000 yards was reported. A few September goods and a considerable October business developed at the firm price of 6c. Some centers were out of the market or quoted higher on all but September goods. Sales running above 1,000,000 yards in 80-square 4-yard were made at 7¼c, principally for October.

A more substantial movement of combed broadcloths developed, and further trading in carded broadcloths with consequent price appreciation occurred. One center reported sales of 128x68 combed broadcloths running to more than 15,000 pieces as of the past few days, and lots around 2,000 pieces were sold Friday. Good makes were secured at 13c in the East, and some of the best Eastern goods were offered at 14c.

Denims sold well for October deliveries. Gingham sold ahead in fair quantities, this business being handled on memorandum subject to new prices to be named soon. Production schedules is practically all mills remain on the same basis in effect for some time past.

Prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4¼
Gray goods, 38½ in., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	6⅞
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	8¾
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7½
Tickings, 8-ounce	17
Denims	12½
Standard prints	8
Dress gingham	12½-15
Staple gingham	10

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for

Southern Cotton Mills

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New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The cotton yarn market was stronger last week after the first reaction from the government crop report. Inquiry continued on a very promising scale. Spinners were firmer in their price attitude and efforts of numerous buyers to cover at lower prices were not successful.

The knitting industry is regarded as definitely improved and is expected to place larger yarn orders from now on. Both on old contracts and in the way of new business this group has shown a greater interest in taking supplies. Purchases by underwear mills have been in single and double-carded yarns in counts ranging from 20s to 30s, intended for use in lightweight and middle-weight garments. In recent weeks the problem of contract yarns booked during the first weeks of the year has been a drag to the market, but delivery of stocks has now been arranged at a fair rate.

Weavers were not much in evidence, not to the extent that had been observed in the past. Their orders took in their more immediate requirements with little allowance for inventory accumulations. Sales of single and two-ply warps and skeins were made from 8s to 30s, for which established prices were paid, a few transactions going through at fractional concessions.

References to combed yarns are that they have not picked up enough to inspire confidence in their immediate market. Prices have held nominal, though the fixed differentials between cotton and yarn are maintained in a number of leading production quarters. Small sales went through and reports of mercerized sales at the lower levels in force were occasionally made of up to 5,000 pounds.

The trend of the market in carded and combed yarns rests largely with the developments in the staple during the next few days. If the market recovers in satisfactory fashion, dealers are confident that numerous though small individual purchases will place the market on a more stable basis.

Further improvement is expected this week, although most yarn men expect progress to be rather slow, due to the cotton situation. It appears that yarn consumers are gradually getting a larger business for their own products and should feel the need of larger yarn supplies within the next few weeks. At the same time, they are inclined to cover very conservatively.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	20 1/2 a
10s	21 a
12s	21 1/2 a
14s	22 a
16s	22 1/2 a
20s	23 a
24s	26 a
26s	27 a
30s	28 a

Southern Single Warps.

8s to 10s	21 a 21 1/2
12s	21 1/2 a 22
14s	22 a 22 1/2
16s	22 1/2 a 23
20s	23 a 23 1/2
26s	27 1/2 a
30s	28 1/2 a

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

8s	21 a
10s	21 1/2 a 22
12s	22 a 22 1/2
14s	22 1/2 a 23
16s	23 a
20s	23 1/2 a
24s	26 a
26s	27 a
30s	28 1/2 a
40s	30 a

Southern Two-Ply Warps.

8s to 10s	22 a 22 1/2
12s	22 1/2 a 23
14s	23 a 23 1/2
16s	23 1/2 a 24
20s	24 a
24s	26 1/2 a 27
26s	27 1/2 a 28
30s	28 1/2 a 29
40s	37 a

Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones.

8s	21 a
10s	21 1/2 a 22
12s	22 a 22 1/2
14s	22 1/2 a 23
16s	23 a
18s	23 a 23 1/2
20s	23 1/2 a 24
22s	24 a 24 1/2
24s	25 a 25 1/2
26s	26 a 26 1/2
28s	28 1/2 a 29
30s	30 a
30s dbl. carded	33 a 33 1/2
30s tying in	27 1/2 a 28

Carpet Yarns.

8s and 9s white warp	20 a 21
8s tinged tubes	18 a
8s part waste	17 a 18

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Synthetic Products In Textile Display

Synthetic products are featured in the textile section of the Museum of Peaceful Arts on the fourth floor of the Daily News Building, New York. The American Bemberg Corporation and the du Pont Rayon Company have special exhibits.

Bemberg fabrics of every type from sheer chiffon and ninon weaves to heavy satins, the new semi-chiffon Bemberg hosiery and a chart showing the various steps in the process of cuprammonium yarn are exhibited by that firm.

The du Pont Rayon Company is represented by a model rayon spinning machine.

A comprehensive display of photographs of machinery used in the manufacture of rayon is being exhibited at the museum through the courtesy of the Whitin Machine Works.

The Textile Machine Works of Reading, Pa., are represented by a collection of photographs of full-fashioned knitting machines. One photograph is that of the first type of full-fashioned knitting machine made in this country, a machine placed on the market by the firm in 1900. Other photographs show the improvements effected in the machines down to the current models.

Mills Join Institute

The Opelika Manufacturing Company, of Opelika, Ala., with 19,584 spindles in place, and the Strickland Cotton Mills, of Valdosta, Ga., with 13,104 spindles in place, have become members of the Cotton-Textile Institute, according to an announcement made by that organization.

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Hosiery Production Lower

Washington.—Another sharp decline in production of hosiery, again by approximately 25 per cent, occurred in July as compared with the same month last year, the Department of Commerce reported.

The output of 341 identical mills in July was 3,228-655 dozen pairs, as compared with 4,485,619 dozen pairs a year ago. This decline came after an approximate drop of 25 per cent in June as compared with the same month in 1929.

July compared with June showed a decline of approximately 20 per cent.

Net shipments in July as compared with July, 1929, declined from 4,372,394 dozen to 3,193,149 dozen, while stock on hand at the end of the month increased slightly from 11,014,146 dozen to 11,948,242 dozen. Orders booked during the month declined from 4,220,396 dozen to 3,094,683 dozen. Cancellations dropped from 168,074 dozen to 71,945 dozen, while unfilled orders at the end of the month declined from 5,916,300 dozen to 3,212,043 dozen.

Men's seamless rayon half-hose, excluding mixtures, showed an increase from 118,089 dozen to 145,403 dozen. Both wool and rayon and wool seamless half-hose increased slightly, against a decline in cotton goods from 547,258 dozen to 464,915 dozen and a decline in rayon and cotton mixtures from 219,847 dozen to 141,865 dozen. Silk and rayon mixtures dropped from 95,038 dozen to 58,457 dozen.

Women's full-fashioned silk declined slightly from 1,383,418 dozen to 1,106,673 dozen, stock on hand, meanwhile increasing from 2,907,718 dozen to 3,706,950 dozen. Unfilled orders at the end of the month had dropped more than 1,000,000 dozen. Women's seamless silk continued its sharp drop, falling from 161,569 dozen to 43,825 dozen, as compared with a decline under the June total of 60,936 dozen.

Solid Colors Important in Shirting Business

Primary market sales confirm the fall shirtings style forecast of the National Association of Retail Clothiers in which it was said that solid colors and whites would be most favored in volume business. Solid colors have played an important part in shirting fabric sales all summer and with the slight increase in demand during the past few weeks, solid colors again are up among the leaders.

Blue proves the ever-popular favorite in colors. It is even more popular than it has been in past years, as was predicted both here and abroad early in the spring. Tan holds a definite second place with green bringing the third best selection. In some centers green is reported to be catching up on tan, although others report the demand for the shade to be slipping. The shades of green shown by the respective houses may be the determining factor in these vacillating reports.

With the demand for blue so overwhelming, numerous attempts have been made to introduce original tones of the color, with varying success. To date, the steel or gray blue seems to have been the most successful contender for new honors. A light blue of difficult cast has not met with enthusiastic response from the trade. Darker shades of all colors have been sponsored by a few houses with the thought that they could be worn well with the darker, sunburned complexions of fall.

These have met with moderate success especially in the better fabrics where the darker tones can be brought up with more richness and effect.

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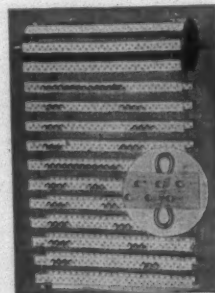
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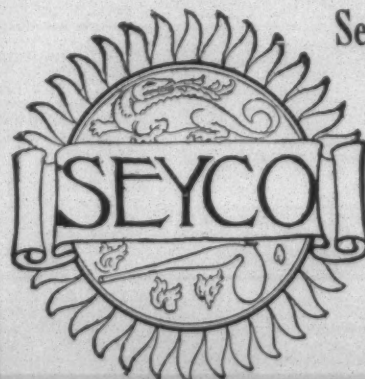


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During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Ten years with one large company, as overseer. Age 43. Experienced in yarns 6 to 30s. White and colored. Waste of all kinds. Best references. No. 5767.

WANT position as overseer carding, or second hand in large mill. Age 28. Single. Ten years experience as second hand, card grinder and speeder fixer. No. 5768.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced in carded and combed yarns. Age 36. Good references. No. 5769.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer carding and spinning, or as overseer carding. Best record and references. No. 5770.

WANT position as winder, long chain quilling or dresser. Present and former employers will recommend me. No. 5771.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or office manager. Young, ambitious, progressive, energetic, and experienced. Now employed but wish to change. No. 5772.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or as overseer carding. Age 35. I. C. S. graduate. 12 years on present job. Would only change for better paying position. No. 5773.

WANT position as cotton piece goods dyer. 12 years experience all colors cotton piece goods and raw stock. Graduate chemist. Married. Available on short notice. Good references. No. 5574.

WANT position as master mechanic or electrician, or as assistant in large mill. 19 years on present job. Prefer electrically driven plant, but familiar with steam plants. Go anywhere, but prefer the Carolinas. No. 5775.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced on carded and combed yarns 4s to 80s. 12 years overseer—eight with present company. Best references. No. 5776.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Seven years experience as second hand and five as overseer. Best references. No. 5777.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as assistant in large mill. Experienced and strictly sober. Will go anywhere in the South. References. No. 5778.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in large mill. 20 years experience on plain and fancy weaves. I. C. S. graduate. No. 5779.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced on plain weaves, carding and spinning. 15 years experience as overseer and superintendent. I. C. S. graduate. References. No. 5780.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling, warping, winding. Experienced on carded and combed yarns. 14 years with one company. Efficient, sober, reliable and available. Best references. No. 5781.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as second hand, in large mill. Four years with Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg. Four at Gaffney, over three at Reidsville, N. C. Familiar with yarns up to 48s. Refer to my employers. No. 5782.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning. Experienced on white and colored work, coarse or fine. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5783.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Ten years on a wide variety of goods. Familiar with wide and narrow looms. References. No. 5784.

WANT position as plain weaver. Age 37. 15 years as overseer. Married. Go anywhere if there are good schools and churches. No. 5785.

WANT position as spinner, spooler, twister, winder. Married. 17 years with present company. Good manager help. Would accept position as second hand in large mill if pay is right. No. 5786.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving. Experienced on two and four harness goods, plain white and colored, any numbers. No fancies. No. 5787.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both, or as second hand in large mill. Want a day job. Age 33. Three years on present job as carder and spinner. Married, good references. No. 5788.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 36. 12 years experience. No. 5789.

WANT position as stenographer, shipping or general office work. Lady of 12 years experience on present textile job. Best references. No. 5790.

WANT position as shipping clerk, cotton grader or warehouse man. Seven years with present employer. References. No. 5791.

WANT position as superintendent. 20 years experience on all classes of white, colored and fancy goods, cotton and rayon. Best references. No. 5792.

WANT position as overseer weaving. 10 years experience on cotton, rayon and silk. I. C. S. diploma. Age 35. Married. On present job two years. No. 5793.

WANT position as overseer weaving and designing. Age 30. Ten years experience on Stafford, Draper and C. & K. looms. References. No. 5794.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced, capable and the very best of references. No. 5795.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning—or either one. 18 years on present job. Experienced on white and colors. Good references. No. 5796.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Experienced and capable and dependable. No. 5797.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer carding in a large mill. No. 5798.

WANT position as overseer, second hand—or would accept position as loom fixer till something better turns up. Experienced overseer and guarantee satisfaction. References from former employers. No. 5799.

WANT position as carder or spinner—or both. 15 years on carded and combed yarns. Three years as superintendent yarn mill. References. No. 5800.

WANT position as overseer carding. Age 28. Ten years experience in carding, card grinding, speeder fixing, etc. Single. Good references. No. 5801.

New DuPont Blue

The Dyestuffs Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has placed on the market Leucosol Blue 2G Double Paste (patented), a vat blue developed particularly for the printing trade. It produces full bright blues which are greener in shade than Leucosol Blue G Double Paste.

It is said to be extremely fast to light and washing and suitable for application on cotton, silk or rayon which is to be used for dress goods, draperies and similar materials.

Leucosol Blue 2G Double Paste possesses all the good qualities of the Leucosol colors as a class, being non-foaming, grit free and extremely homogeneous.

Clemson Opens New Term

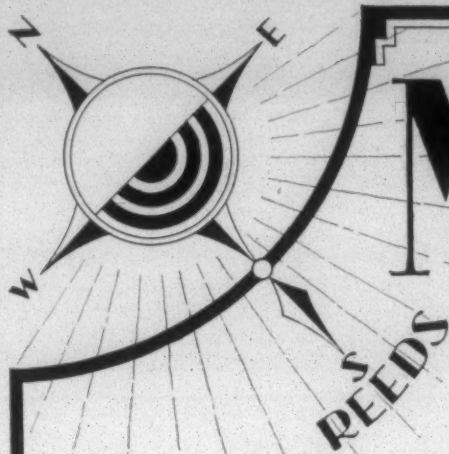
Clemson College, S. C. — The Clemson College Textile Department has just opened another college year with a full enrollment of undergraduate students, together with a number of candidates for advanced degrees, who are majoring in textile chemistry, rayon and dyeing. Considerable new apparatus and equipment has been installed, including the most complete pressure boiling kier in any textile school in America. New piece dyeing apparatus and other equipment has been installed.

The textile department is making every effort to graduate properly trained men to fill requirements for work in textile chemistry and textile engineering.

Pepperell Earns \$66,000

Biddeford, Me.—The net income of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company for the year ended June 30, 1930, was \$660,002, or about 6 per cent on the capital stock of the company, and the net sales were \$18,246,089, an increase of \$1,483,982 over the previous year, according to the treasurer's report submitted by Russell Leonard at the annual meeting of stockholders. While the net profits show a decline of \$454,278 from the earnings of the preceding year the fact that a good return on the capital was maintained in the face of the depressed conditions that have existed, is regarded as a good record for the year.

The report tells of plans to bring out a new sheet to be known as Pepperell Peeress, which will be the finest in the line.



Made in the SOUTH

The Charlotte Special Cylinder Fillet differs from other clothing in that it combines the best features of the older types of clothing with the stripless feature of the straight wire fillet.

our — *Charlotte Special Card Clothing*

This clothing should receive your careful consideration and be given a trial. Price the same as ordinary card clothing.

Write us for names of mills who are using this clothing.

Charlotte Manufacturing Co.

Phones: 5125—5126

CHARLOTTE, N.C.

INCORPORATED
1911



**We Know the answer to
*Smooth, Steady Production***

WATSON-WILLIAMS
SHUTTLES
HEDDLES
HEDDLE FRAMES
HAND CARDS
STRIPPER CARDS

—Try them in your mill—

THE
Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.
LEICESTER, MASS.

Millbury, Mass.

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Southern Representative

GEO. F. BAHAN, Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

SUPERIOR

The bright colored, soft textured fabrics so much in demand have an even better appeal when treated with the

Wyandotte
Quality and Service
Textile Alkalies

Brighter, cleaner colors, softer texture, and superior appearance are some of the advantages of the use of these alkalies.



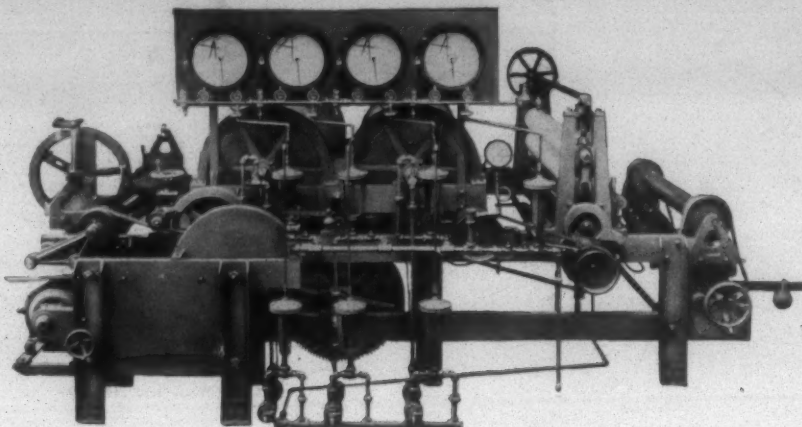
Ask your supply man for
"WYANDOTTE"

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

JOHNSON

NOW INTRODUCES

AUTOMATIC



TEMPERATURE CONTROL AND HIGH PRESSURE QUETSCH

Can be applied to any standard Johnson Sizer

EXACT temperature for cylinders and size box are set by one adjustment of individual thumb screw controls. Indicated temperatures will be maintained as long as desired and are recorded throughout run of warp.

This device produces more evenly sized and dried warps. Size boils off more easily. Warps are more pliable. Ends cannot break. There is less breakage in loom. Even dyeing is assured. Seconds are avoided. Since there is no need to watch cylinder thermometers or gauges, the operator can concentrate his attention on the warps as they go through the machine—which makes for better and faster production. One hand wheel controls both ends of quetsch rollers. This insures equal pressure on the entire surface of the warp and even penetration of size. Greater pressure necessary for certain types of yarn is made possible by the new heavy

construction of ends of rollers and the use of special heavy duty ball bearings. Worker need not leave operating side of machine.

Write for details.

CHARLES B. JOHNSON

10 Ramapo Ave.

Paterson, N. J.

REPRESENTATIVES

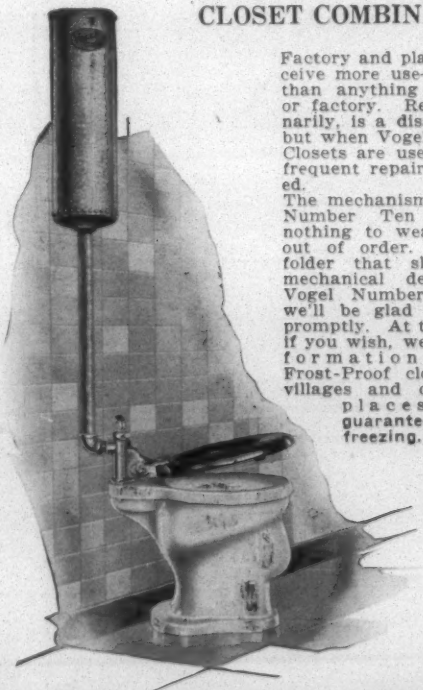
JOSEPH BARNES
New Bedford, Mass.
CAROLINA SPECIALTY CO.
Charlotte, N. C.

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TEXTILE ACCESSORIES, LIMITED
Manchester, England

Particularly adapted to factories and plants

VOGEL SEAT-ACTION CLOSET COMBINATION



Factory and plant closets receive more use—and abuse—than anything in the plant or factory. Repairing, ordinarily, is a disagreeable job, but when Vogel Number Ten Closets are used the need of frequent repairs is eliminated.

The mechanism of the Vogel Number Ten is simple—nothing to wear out or get out of order. We have a folder that shows all the mechanical details of the Vogel Number Ten, which we'll be glad to send you, promptly. At the same time, if you wish, we will send information about Vogel Frost-Proof closets for mill villages and other exposed places—positively guaranteed against freezing.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY

Wilmington, Del.

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Yours for the Asking! *this \$1,000,000 Service*

That's what it is—as advertised. Although it has taken us a little more than a century to gradually build it. Our technical service today has cost us close to a million dollars. As makers and distributors of products that play such a vital part in the textile industry, we must know to an absolute certainty just what our products can or cannot do for our clients.

This service is particularly adapted to your specific textile needs and is available any time to assist in solving your problems.

Sizing Compounds

For weighting and finishing all textiles

A. H. Gum

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Soaps
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Chlorine Lime
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Caustic Soda.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.

Chemists to the Textile Industry

Providence
New York

Charlotte

Philadelphia
Boston

HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 18, 1930

News of the Mill Villages

NINETY-SIX, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Your friends in "96" sympathize with you in your recent sorrow. I am thankful that we have somebody who stands ready to comfort us in our dark hours.

We have had a tent meeting in our town for the past three weeks and lots of souls have been saved, mostly young girls and boys, and, Aunt Becky, we are going to try with the Lord's help to make Ninety-Six a better place in which to live.

Our mill is running three days each week now. We don't know how long it will continue to run this way.

Nine members of the girls' Sunday school class of the Methodist church went for a picnic Thursday and enjoyed the day very much.

A large crowd of men had a Brunswick stew Thursday at the "Old Star Fort."

Mrs. Homer Rush has returned home after spending a few weeks with her parents in Elberton.

Everyone was grieved over the death of Mr. Vaughn, who died Friday morning; he was 64 years old and had numbers of friends who will miss him.

Mrs. J. O. Hollie was called to the bedside of her sister in Graniteville, who is very low.

Mrs. Allen Rush and children and Misses Maude and Ruby Carter spent last week-end in Greenwood with Mrs. Charlie Rush.

Mr. Noah Guest has moved here from Elberton. SLIM.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Dallas Mill News.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Dallas ball team won its last game of the season from Merrimac by a 8 to 0 score. They have played 55 games and won 41.

The Y. M. C. A. staff entertained the ball team with a banquet Monday night at the "Y." This is an annual

affair and very much enjoyed by all concerned.

The Epworth League entertained with a social Monday night in honor of their members who are going away to school. Miss Ruth Englebert will go to Troy; Orville Fanning to University of Alabama; Lavaine Early to Birmingham-Southern; and Homer Fisher has returned to Auburn.

The Rison School opened last week with a large attendance. We are looking forward to a great school year.

We welcome Miss Lowe, the new Home Economics teacher, into our midst.

We regret that Mr. Clarence Certain, our second hand in No. 2 card room, is very ill, and wish for him a speedy recovery.

The Woodman Circle went to Three Forks of Flint on a picnic Friday.

Misses Earlene and Lorene Smith entertained several of their friends with a watermelon cutting recently.

We enjoy the story very much, Aunt Becky.

LOOKING FORWARD.

Remember your friends. Let them see the Home Section after you read it.

MARION, N. C.

Chinchfield Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

After an absence of several weeks am back again with a little bunch of news.

Mr. Charlie Collis of Chase City, Va., spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Claude Jones.

Mr. L. E. Martin, second hand in No. 2 cloth room, is on the sick list; we wish for him a speedy recovery.

Little Gladstone Petty, 12-months old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Petty, died at the home of his parents last Sunday at 3 p. m. Funeral services were conducted Monday morning by Rev. A. A. Walker, assisted by Rev. J. H. Strickland. Burial was in Mt.

Pleasant cemetery, near Spartanburg, S. C.

Misses Maude and Ray Greer of Swannanoa spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sparks.

The local tribe of Red Men were delightfully entertained by the ladies of the Degree of Pocahontas last Saturday evening at the Buck Creek Club house; a sumptuous chicken dinner was served, after which a social hour was enjoyed by all.

Mrs. Willie Lewis spent last week-end with her mother, at Bridgewater.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Greene spent Sunday with relatives at Spindale.

Misses Sylvia and Lottie Barrier, spent the week-end with their parents at Linville Falls.

H. J.

Remember your friends. Let them see the Home Section after you read it.

NORWOOD, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

General Manager Mr. J. F. Shinn is back home, after a trip up North; We are all glad to see him back.

The mill is running full time both day and night at present.

Our president, Mr. Coltrane made an interesting talk to the employees of the mill a few days ago.

Mr. J. F. Shinn is general manager and secretary; Mr. D. J. Skidmore, superintendent; Mr. J. M. Shinn, overseer of spinning and spooling; Mr. W. G. Hines, overseer of carding; Mr. C. B. Farmer, overseer of twisting and warping; Nathan Baldwin, section hand in spooler room; Arch Blacklock, Odell Poplin, Keither Morgan, in spinning room; Lee Mauldin, master mechanic.

An error appeared in the Home Section last week, in the Norwood news; the report was Nathan Baldwin was "overseer of Norwood manufacturing;" he is a section hand in spooler room.

BLUE EYES.

Becky Ann's Own Page

BOYS AND GIRLS OF CHATTAHOOCHEE VALLEY OFF TO COLLEGE.

In Home Section for Sept. 4th we published an item about the splendid schools in the mill communities of the West Point Manufacturing Co., situated in Chattahoochee Valley.

Now, here are a few names of boys and girls from these same mills, who are off to college. From nearly every mill town in the South, young people go each year to college and win high honors.

People who think that mills are a curse, and that mill children are growing up in ignorance, have another "think" coming to them. See the following list from Chattahoochee Valley Times:

Shawmut—Irene Crenshaw, Grace Caused and Lodie Mae Underwood, to Southern Business College, Atlanta; Hugh Disharoon to Vanderbilt University; Rheba McCain to Woman's College; Montgomery; Daniel McCain, Jessie Underwood, to Auburn; Watson Moore to Georgia Tech; Lewis Lankford, James Borders and Robert Bugg, Asbury College.

Langdale — Eula McGarvin, East Alabama Hospital, Opelika; Lance Frazier, Lee Johnson, Edward Holliday, to Auburn; C. D. Morris, Textile School, Auburn; Ruth Parkman, Vera Madge Draper, to Alabama College, Montevallo; Mary Sue Adams to Besse Tift College, Forsyth, Ga.; Mildred Enloe to Judson College, Marion, Ala.; LaFayette Bell, Henry Lanier, Bobby Lanier to Darlington School, Rome, Ga.; LaFayette Lanier, Jr., to Georgia Tech; Sara Lankford to Piedmont, Jr., College, Wadley, Ala.; Gladden Vickers to Birmingham Southern; Dan Parkman to Berry School, Rome, Ga.; Harold Kennedy to University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.

Lanett—Rebecca Yarbrough, Ruby Williams, Dorothy McClendon, Sara Gay and Daisy Burgess to Jacksonville, Ala., S. N. S.; Mary Burdette to Woman's College, Montgomery; Florence Hunnicutt, Houston Hill, Massey's Business College, Montgomery; Ruth Crowder, Alabama College, Montevallo; Mildred Barrow to University of Alabama; Addie Crowder to Andrews College, Cuthbert, Ga.; Colburn Hooten, Bill Crouch to Auburn.

Fairfax — Sara Shank, Charlie Hicks, Lester Crenshaw, Kathleen Combs to University of Alabama; Mary Combs, Bessie Lee Combs, Amy Tidwell, Frances Smith, Montevallo; Hunter Smith, Odell Hill, Harold Yates to Auburn; Gladys Burdette to Livingston S. N. S.; Ora Mae Bowles, LaG. College; Sterling Combs to Bob Jones College; Sara Nelson to Troy S. N. S.; Dudley Smith to Tennessee P. I.

Two other Fairfax graduates—M. M. Hunt, of Riverview, and Aaron Benton, of Lanett, go to Auburn.

GOD WANTS YOU

(By David Pressley, Comer, Ga.)

A little boy was happy,
And merely playing, when
A Christian man passed by him,
And called the boy then,
"The Lord wants you for service"
He told the boy plain,
"But e'er He can enlist you,
You must be born again."

That boy then told the Christian:
"How can your words be true
When I am just a boy,
And know not what to do?"
The simple gospel story,
The Christian told him then,
And he believed in Jesus,
And God forgave his sins.

For near half a century,
With faith in Christ aglow,
That boy preached the gospel
Wherever he would go.
And thousands were his converts
Unto the Christian faith,
Now up among the angels,
He has an honored place.

Listen, now dear readers,
Give heed to what I say:
God wants you as a soldier,
To work for Him today,
He wants you to be a Christian
And lift the banner high,
He wants you to be faithful,
And fight until you die.

MORE THAN FIFTY-EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS FOR GUM.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The total production of chewing gum in the United States in 1929 by establishments engaged primarily in manufacture of that commodity aggregated \$58,282,582 in value, the bureau of census has announced. This represented an increase of three-tenths of one per cent as compared with the \$58,116,908 value of the chewing gum made in 1927, the last preceding census year.

(And gum is not a necessity! Statistics on soft drinks, cigarettes and tobacco would be just as startling, to say nothing of bootleg liquor!—Aunt Becky.)

THE FROG

What a queer bird the frog are!
When he sit he stand, almost.
When he walk he fly, almost.
When he sing he cry, almost.
He ain't got no sense, hardly;
He ain't got no tail, hardly, either.
He sit on what he ain't got, almost.

POOR, LAZY MEN.

(By W. H. Knight)

Poor lazy men don't stand a show
With other mortals here below,
Their friends are very few;
They have to wear old, ragged
clothes
And shiver when the cold wind blows,
No wonder they get blue.

They care not for the joys of wealth,
They disregard the laws of health,
But pay no doctor's bills;
The doctors say "just let them die,
They will not pay's the reason why
We give to them no pills."

Their wives and children cry for
bread,
Poor, lazy men should all be dead,
Why did they wed at all?
Fathers of half a dozen brats
That fight and bite like young tom
cats—
My Lord! how they do squall.

But children's squalls and wives that
weep
Do not disturb the pleasant sleep
Of men, who claim they're sick;
If they can live their worthless lives,
Supported by their loving wives,
Should other people kick?

Poor, lazy men, when they are dead,
A very little will be said,
By those who knew them best!
Some good man may be moved to say
"Those lazy men have passed away,
Perhaps they've gone to rest."
—Chattahoochee Valley Times.

BE WHAT YO' AM

De sunflower ain't no daisy, and de
melon ain't no rose;
Why is dey all so crazy to be somfin'
else dat grows?
Jess stick to de place you're planted,
an' do de bes' yo knows;
Be de sunflower or de daisy, de melon
or de rose.
Don't be what yo' ain't, jess yo' be
what yo' is.
If yo' am not what yo' are, den yo'
is not what yo' is,
If yo' jess a little tadpole, don't yo'
try to be a frog;
If you are de tail, don't try to wag
de dawg.
Pass de plate if yo' can't exhawt and
preach;
If you're a little pebble, don't try to
be de beach;
When a man is what he isn't, den he
isn't what he is;
And as sure as I'm talking, he is
gwine to get his.

B. C. NEWS.

—Bibb Recorder.

Have you never heard the story of
the three eggs? Two bad.

WE'VE ALWAYS WANTED TO KNOW

The celebrated soprano was doing a solo when Bobbie said to his mother, referring to the conductor of the orchestra:

"Why does that man hit at that woman with his stick?"

"He's not hitting at her," replied the mother. "Keep quiet."

"Well, then, what's she hollerin' for?"

WOMAN KILLS SELF AND TWO CHILDREN

Knoxville, Ga., Sept. 13. — Poison bought eight years ago to kill moles, brought death early today to three human beings, a mother and her two children. The deaths occurred on a Crawford county farm near Bryon, Ga.

Mrs. Artis L. Smith, 30, mother of the two children, swallowed a fatal dose of poison after she had given Malcomb, 7, and Margie, 4, a similar dose, according to the verdict of a coroner's jury at the inquest held today.

The empty bottle which had contained the poison was found beside the bodies when servants on the farm went into Mrs. Smith's room to see why she would not answer their call.

Mrs. Smith's husband, Artis Smith, who had been on a fox hunt, returned two hours after the deaths.

Mrs. Smith was to have appeared in court here today to answer to a peace warrant filed yesterday by her husband. The sheriff said it had developed that during an altercation Mrs. Smith brandished a gun and had fired into the air. Smith sought the warrant at once, the officer said.

County officer recalled that about six weeks ago a quarrel had resulted in divorce proceedings being filed only to be cancelled when Smith and his wife appeared in court and stated they had become reconciled. They left the courtroom "like two sweethearts," officers said.

Funeral services for the three were held Sunday.

GEORGIA-ALABAMA FAIR OCTOBER 6TH

The fourth annual Georgia-Alabama fair will open to the public at West Point, Ga., Monday, October 6, 1930 at 10 o'clock. The fair will run for six consecutive days; October 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. Special attractions have been secured for each day of the fair, announcements of which will be made through the press.

There will be a display of fireworks each night of the fair. Motor boat races on the Chattahoochee will be a daily attraction.

There will be agricultural exhibits, exhibits of the home department, showing rugs, draperies, household

articles, candies, canned vegetables, fruits, etc. This department will be under the superintendency of Mrs. A. C. Booker, of West Point.

The live stock exhibits, showing the products in live stock in the counties of Troup and Chambers county will be superintended by J. W. Hudmon, of West Point.

The Troup county 4-H Club girls will exhibit their work under the superintendency of Miss Ida Bell, home demonstration agent of Troup county.

Grady Webb of West Point, will have charge of the poultry exhibits.

The school department exhibits will be under the management of W. T. Harrison.

A flower exhibit will be shown at the fair for the first time this year. This exhibit will be in charge of Mrs. Jack Hodnett, Jr., and Mrs. E. L. Cumbee.

LYDIA MILL SUNSHINE CLUB (Clinton, S. C.)

The Sunshine Club met at the home of Mrs. J. F. Dean on Main street, Thursday evening, September 11th. Mrs. B. D. Cox called the meeting to order.

After singing a song the roll was called with 14 members answering and \$1.50 collection.

The minutes of the last meeting were read. Mrs. B. D. Cox read a few verses of scripture; Miss Sarah Aiken then led in prayer. Those present reported a large number of visits made to the sick, also a good many trays were reported given out.

A total of \$3.05 of the club's fund has been used in the past month in buying medicines and groceries for people in the community.

Owing to the rules of the Textile Sunshine Club that the board of governors serve only six months, eight members were nominated out of which five were voted on to act on the board of governors. Those elected are as follows: Mrs. Rosa Cole, Mrs. L. W. Davis, Mr. C. C. Hill, Miss Melda Van Hollen and Mr. J. A. Mills.

After the board of governors were elected all members present joined in playing a few jolly games, after which the meeting was dismissed by singing a song.

NELLIE COLE,
Sec. and Treas.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Parker Peoples College is to Open October 6

With the purpose of holding all sorts of classes for all sorts of people, the Parker Peoples College, a new experiment in education at leisure moments, will start on its second year of work October 6 when the public will be offered a varied curricula taught by a distinguished faculty.

Directing the college will be J. H.

Anderson, a Wofford college graduate, who has been with the Parker school district six years in the capacity of principal of Dunbar and Mills grammar schools. In conjunction with other officials of the district, he is at present outlining a course of study diversified enough to care for any field of inquiry.

Varied Courses

Courses already listed include history, English, psychology, business law, interior decorating, religion, beauty culture, rhythmic gymnastics, basketball coaching and officiating, loom fixing, card grinding, mill calculation, carpentry and joinery, designing, mechanical drawing, machine shop practice, health and nutrition and baby care.

Already engaged to form part of the faculty to give instruction in some of these courses are Dr. E. W. Sikes, president of Clemson College, who will teach the background of American history; Dr. D. D. Wallace, head of the history department of Wofford College, who will direct studies in South Carolina history; Dr. George C. Counts, of Columbia University, who will conduct a public forum on current historical topics; Professor E. Long, of Erskine College, who will head the English department; and W. M. McLaurine, of Charlotte, N. C., who will give foremanship training.

Local Men Engaged

Among the local men to serve as instructors in the college will be Dr. Fred Alexander, of Furman University, who will teach psychology; and Dean John Plyer, of the Furman Law school, heading the course in business law.

Other courses will soon be outlined by the administration of the college and other professors added on the faculty to care for all instruction. The institution will continue its first semester until the middle of December and then begin a second term the length of which has not been determined. An enrollment exceeding 2,200 is expected.

CLINTON, S. C.

Lydia Mill Community

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hayes and L. T. Stoddard spent Sunday, September 7 in Walhalla, as the guests of their mother, Mrs. Alice Stoddard.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Mayes and Henry and Arthur Mayes of Newberry, were the Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Quinn were in Greenville, Sunday, visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Stroud of Laurens, were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Hairston.

Mrs. Rosa Cole and little Hugh Crane spent the week-end in Cross Hill, as the guests of her mother, Mrs. M. J. Cole.

Friends of Mrs. Mary Jones are

sorry to know that she is quite ill.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Brawley of Great Falls, spent a few hours on last Wednesday with Mrs. Rebecca Waites.

Mr. Ben Reynolds and daughter, Miss Nademia Reynolds and Mr. Floyd Martin of Great Falls, spent Sunday, August 31st, with Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Cox.

Friends of Mr. K. F. Johns regret that he is confined to his home on account of illness.

Mrs. Betty Beasley of Avonia, Ga., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Dean.

Mrs. Pearl Wardell of Laurens, was the Sunday guest of Mrs. Bessie Brown.

Mr. Draton Duckett and sons of Chesnee, and Mrs. Ella Adair and daughter of Washington, D. C., were the recent guests of Mrs. J. L. Duckett.

Rev. and Mrs. C. R. Anderson and family were called to Pickens, Monday, September 8th, on account of the sudden illness and death of Mrs. Anderson's brother, Mr. Tom Porter.

Miss Etta Mae Jones, Miss Gladys Godshell and Mr. Roy Godshell and his mother of Union, and Miss Taylor of Columbia, were the recent guests of Mrs. K. F. Johns.

Mrs. J. A. Mills spent Thursday and Friday in Laurens, with her father, Mr. Franks.

Mrs. C. M. Mauney and daughter, Miss Odetta Mauney and Mrs. L. W. Davis spent Friday, September 12th, in Greenville.

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Medlock of Woodruff, were the recent guests of their daughter, Mrs. Alma Harvey.

Birthday Party

On Sunday, the 7th, Mrs. J. A. Satterfield celebrated her 58th birthday. Her children and a few relatives were present for the day to wish her much joy. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Steward Jennings and children of Laurens, Mr. and Mrs. Pruitt Oakley of Goldville, Mr. and Mrs. Clee Satterfield and children of Gray Court, Mr. and Mrs. Mart Satterfield and children of Clinton, Mr. and Mrs. Charlton Satterfield and children of Orr, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Weeks of Lydia, Mr. Homer Armstrong and Mr. John Curry of Gray Court.

The dining room was beautifully decorated in yellow and white. The lovely birthday cake was white adorned with 58 yellow candles.

NELLIE COLE.

OKARK, ALA.

Dale Cotton Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill is still running full time, day and night.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Morris are the proud parents of a fine boy.

The stork also brought a boy to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Jones, and to Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Hunsinger.

We are proud to have Mr. J. M. Simmons, loom fixer, back with us.

Mr. Brady Rogers called on Miss Edith Hunsinger Sunday.

Miss Nettie B. Hughes entertained Mr. Lester Cherry Sunday.

We all enjoy the story in Home Section.

D. C. M.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Consolidated Textile Corp.—Pilot Div.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I am glad to say that our mill is running full time, and we have orders ahead to carry us into the new year. Have plenty of help and they all seem to be enjoying good health.

Our overseers were the guests of our manager, Mr. C. S. Tatum, at a chicken barbecue last week; they reported a good time and plenty to eat.

Mr. Tatum and family took a pleasure trip recently to Philadelphia and New York.

HECK.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.

Joanna News.

"May every soul that touches mine,
Be it the slightest contact, derive
some good,

Some little grace, one kindly
thought,

One inspiration, yet unfelt, one bit
of courage

For the darkening sky, one gleam of
faith

To brave the thickening ills of life;
One glimpse of brighter sky beyond
the mist

To make this life worth while,
And heaven a heritage."

Village News.

Miss Lavinia Armstrong, of Abbeville, S. C., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dudley.

Miss Allie Mae Sprouse, of Spartanburg, S. C., is spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Sprouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack Gillespie and children, of Walhalla, S. C., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Sloan Rowland and Mr. and Mrs. Mason Rowland.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Thomas and son, William, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McCravy, Chester, S. C.

Misses Florence and Billy Dukes, of Sedalia, spent the week-end with their aunt, Miss Dora Dukes, Joanna Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Goldson, of Columbia, S. C., and Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Bozard, of Silver street, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bozard.

Mr. Fred Leonard, of New York, is visiting his brother, Mr. Thomas D. Leonard, Jr.

Miss Beatrice Rhodes spent the week-end with Miss Erlene Rickard, Batesburg, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Boland and daughter, Grace, spent the week-end in Batesburg, S. C.

Mrs. Ada Brown, of Newberry, spent last Friday with her sister, Mrs. J. L. Furr.

Miss Lillian Koon returned to her home in Columbia Saturday, after spending several weeks with her sister, Mrs. Otis Prater.

Mr. Floyd Cook, of Prosperity, S. C., spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Cook.

Mrs. R. L. Martin and little daughter, Jean, spent last week with her mother in Marion, S. C.

Mrs. G. C. Carr and children returned Sunday from Gaffney, where they had spent several weeks.

Mr. Noland Wicker, visited his parents in Newberry Sunday.

Messrs. Mark Tew and Wade Strickland, of Fort Bragg, spent several days last week with Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wicker.

Mr. Will Durst, of Batesburg, visited his sister, Mrs. W. D. Beckam, Sunday.

Friends of Mrs. Yancy Phillips will be glad to know that she returned yesterday from the Newberry hospital where she has been a patient for the past two weeks.

There will be an ice cream supper for the benefit of the Boy Scouts at the old school building next Saturday night.

Mr. William Moorhead left yesterday for Rome, Ga., where he will attend the Darlington School this winter.

Miss Mary Chapman left Friday for Tamassee, S. C., where she will attend the D. A. R. School this winter.

Mr. Jackson Goes to Atlanta.

Rev. W. H. Jackson, who has been pastor of the Presbyterian congregation here for the past two years, was in the village yesterday afternoon. He will leave Thursday, the 17th, for Atlanta, Ga., where he will attend the seminary this winter. Mrs. Jackson will remain in Whitmire, S. C.

Mrs. Susan Craig Passes.

Mrs. Susan Jane Craig, age 68, died at her home on Grove street early Tuesday morning. Funeral services will be conducted at Landford Baptist church, Landford, S. C., at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Mrs. Craig is survived by her husband, Mr. J. W. Craig, two sons, John and Robert; two daughters, Misses Alice and Sally Craig, all of Goldville.

Mrs. Craig was of a quiet and gentle nature, a noble Christian mother, doing her best to make her home happy. A host of relatives and friends are deeply grieved to give her up.

Mr. Gary Injured in Wreck.

Mr. Augustus Gary, popular clerk in the Joanna store, was seriously injured when his automobile turned over on the highway near Orangeburg Saturday night. He was carried to the Orangeburg hospital, where he is still a patient. It is expected that he will recover.

Dr. J. C. Purkerson, who was with Mr. Gary at the time of the accident, was uninjured.

FROM BALL ROOM TO WEAVE ROOM

By Ethel Thomas

CHAPTER VI

"You poor child! And where are you going?—if I may ask without being rude?" Theo blushed painfully. She had not yet decided, but spoke up bravely:

"I am going to visit in the Carolinas — shall travel around a good bit, I think, as I am fond of sight seeing—then I shall settle down to work, if I can find employment."

"What is your work?—but I fear you will think me rude."

"Oh, no, not at all. Why, I have never done a moments work in my life. I don't know what I can do—but I am healthy and strong, and am sure I can learn almost anything that a woman may do. The only thing I dread is seeking a place—and I don't suppose an easy position will walk up and present itself," smiled Theo. Mrs. Evans looked at her earnestly and thoughtfully. Presently she said:

"I, too, am a widow, and support my mother, two children and myself. Shall I tell you about my work? I, too, have seen the day that I never thought of work, but everything was lost when my dear husband died, and I learned to work as well as pray."

"Yes, indeed, I shall be only too glad to hear how you have managed. Providence, if there is such a thing, must have led me to you."

Mrs. Evans smiled as she replied:

"Well, prepare yourself for a shock, for I am sure you have been taught to despise my occupation and all who work at it. I was of the same opinion once, but necessity knows no law, and the lesson has been beneficial, for I learned to distinguish between the real and the false. I assure you I tried everything else first, which held out hopes of an honest living, but was finally driven by desperation into a—be prepared for the shock"—laughingly—"cotton mill!" Theo opened her eyes in surprise:

"I don't know anything about cotton mills—never saw one in my life. But I am afraid I am a little prejudiced against them from what I have read. However I will freely confess that my prejudices will be easily removed, if you are a cotton mill woman. I never imagined they would be—would be—at all desirable acquaintances," she stammered.

"Of course dear, there are people employed in mills—as in every other occupation—who are not at all nice or desirable acquaintances. But it is unfair to judge the whole by the few. The majority of mill people these days have clean lives and spotless characters, and many of them are well educated and refined. I have learned this by actual experience. Marie Van Vorst and other sensa-

Nobody's Business

By Geo McGee.

WHO NEEDS WHISKEY?

Why all this fuss and feathers about whiskey? Every paper you pick up is filled with prohibition and anti-prohibition stuff. Every magazine is loaded with what "wets" and "drys" have to say about the Volstead Act. We have a straw vote every now and then. What's it all about now-how? Let's see.

I have been trying to find out who wants booze and why? I am anxious to ascertain just what place whiskey has in our present civilization—that it must cause such a hally-baloo year in an year out. Now, folks, I have been "inquiring around" to get the facts, and here they are.

I asked the president of the Last National bank what he thought of whiskey and he said that whiskey might be all right, but he wouldn't keep a man in his employ that drank it even in a mild way. A merchant told me that he could not risk a drunk man in his business.

My preacher stated that he much preferred that none of his members would touch whiskey, and the Superintendent of our schools spoke out loud that he would not keep a teacher a minute that used intoxicating beverages and he further informed me that all pupils who fool with whiskey would be expelled without argument.

The cotton mill bosses intimated that it would be dangerous for a drunk man to attempt to work in their mills. The oil dealers swear that they will discharge any truck driver that shows up drunk while on duty. The city turns off policemen who drink, that is—the right kind of city does. A bootlegger won't hire an agent if he drinks.

The farmers don't care to feed tenants that get two sheets in the wind, much less three. A drunken barber is not often allowed to work. A street car motorman must let booze alone or hunt up another job. Railroad presidents are not looking for booze-fighters to run their trains and look after their road-beds.

Fathers and mothers don't want their boys and girls to drink. About 22 per cent of the folks in the poor houses are there because they drank booze or were the victims of husbands who did, 96 per cent of the men in the penitentiaries were dram drinkers before they were locked up, and the asylum is full of folks that sucked the bottle. So, folks, I'd like to know what we need whiskey for if it hurts everything it touches.

SCHOOL DAYS.

I thought mebbe something was being done about birth control until our schools opened a few days ago. The streets and alleys and roads and buses and Fords and Chevrolets are packed and jammed with knowledge seekers whose ages range from 6 to sweet 16, plus.

And hundreds of daddies and mothers are sweating blood trying to rake up enough money to buy little Sallie and Lulie and Jimmy and Johnny and Billy and Sappy some nice school

books—that ought to be selling at 35 cents apiece, but are being offered at \$1.50, up and down.

And by the way, why are school books so high? A well-bound novel, authored by a celebrity, printed on good paper, containing around 200 pages, carrying engraved pictures ansoforth, can be had at any book store for 75 cents and less, but try to buy a school book on that basis and get insulted.

EAST ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

Entwistle No. 2.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are enjoying some good rains this week. Our gardeners are busy preparing for fall gardens, which are such a help; fresh vegetables are so nice, and we have so much time, there seems no reason why each family could not have a garden. The space looks much better in a garden than weeds.

Miss Eunice Stankwitch has returned home, after a visit to relatives in Lumberton.

Mrs. Bill Smith and small son are visiting in St. Pauls.

Our streets are being put in good condition, which adds much to our village.

Mrs. Ina Waldrip's Sunday school class gave a watermelon slicing at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lennie Taylor; the boys and girls had a great time and had more melons than they could use.

The boys and girls only have one more week of vacation, as school starts next Monday.

Some of our mills have been on full time for a few weeks; we hope some time in the future all our mills can be on full time.

Mesdames Chas. Jones, C. J. Waldrip, W. A. Craig, and Miss Ina Waldrip attended the meeting of Order of Eastern Star at Hamlet Tuesday night.

Mr. Arthur Adams and family are to move to Fayetteville; we are sorry to lose this interesting family from our village.

The musical contest put on at the Methodist church, between the boys and girls, was a great success. The church was filled to its utmost capacity. The judges were as follows: Mrs. Chas. Jones, Mr. John Monroe and Mr. Whitlock. When the judges retired, they had quite a battle of words trying to come to a decision as to who should win, which resulted in a victory for the women, but the writer still says the boys sang the best.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bullard and daughter, Louise, were visitors in Fort Mill, S. C., Sunday.

We are glad to report that Mr. C. R. Culbertson is much improved at this writing.

Miss Riddle left Monday morning for her school near Wrightsville Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Smith are the proud parents of a new baby.

Mrs. A. B. Brannon and children were visitors in Union, S. C., last week.

Mrs. "Beckie" Hill and daughter, Virginia, visited in Bennettsville, S. C., Monday afternoon.

BROADCAST.

He—"Now that we are married, perhaps I might venture to point out a few of your little defects."

She—"Don't bother, dear. I am quite aware of them. It was those little defects that prevented me from getting a much better man than you are."

sational writers from the North have cruelly slandered and misrepresented Southern mill people. One who has read "The Women Who Toil," would feel justified in believing that mill people are the very scum of the earth. But such is not the case and I wish I could prove it to you, as you are a prejudiced Yankee from Yankeedom," laughingly.

"I am sure since seeing you I should be easily convinced. But please tell me more about your work." Theo was deeply interested.

"Well, I believe wages is generally the first and greatest consideration. I make about twelve dollars per week, on an average. I don't have to mix with anyone, or have anything to do with any one unless I wish. What I mean is this: a shop girl is compeled to wait on just any one, black or white, red or brown, and be as sweet as a peach to all, when half the time she feels dreadfully humiliated and inclined to tears. Now, it is not that way in a cotton mill. Every one has his or her own machines to attend to,—his or her own separate work to do, and each stays in his or her place; personality and individuality are safe. I have tried many things and like weaving best of all."

"Shop girls do not make so much either, do they?"

"No, indeed. And do you know, some of them actually 'look down on' mill girls who are just as nicely dressed, and better mannered. Can you think of anything more ridiculous? Is it not just as honorable to stand between the looms and weave the colth, as it is to stand behind the counter and measure it out to every Tom, Dick and Harry who comes along? But this absurd prejudice is fast giving way to common sense and justice, and in many places mill people who are deserving, associate with the very best people, and are welcome in social circles where true worth is recognized."

"Let's take her home wif us, muvver?" chimed in little Ella.

"The very thing; yes, go with us if you will, and I can show you more than I can tell you about my work," said Mrs. Evans eagerly.

"I could—I'd be glad to stop with you a day or two, if you are sure you would like me to, and it will not inconvenience you in any way," returned Theo gratefully. She could not bear the thought of being alone, and looked a little doubtfully and very wistfully into the face of her new found friend, inwardly astonished at the wonderful progress they had made toward getting acquainted.

"Thea idea—why, nothing ever onconveniences me! I'm positively sure I shall not be subjected to such distress on your account—you little slow-to-comprehend-and-believe. Now, I've fallen in love with you on the spot and have thrown formalities and other dignities to the winds, and if you don't come with me and,—well, I'll be disappointed."

A deep silvery toned clock struck the hour of three, as the cabman deposited their valises on the tiny porch, and a hurried movement inside told them that their presence was known.

"It is I, mother, open the door," called Mrs. Evans, as she gently knocked at the door, carrying the sleeping Ella in her arms.

A sweet-faced, gray-haired old lady, with a night cap on her head and wearing a snowy gown, held a lamp above her head and cackled merrily as they walked in. She welcomed them cordially, holding Theo's hand for a full minute and looking earnestly into the pale face and sorrowful eyes.

"Am so glad to have you with us my dear," said the old lady, kissing her and releasing her reluctantly. "But I'm going to drive you right off to bed and wait til daytime to get acquainted."

Next day, Mrs. Evans carried her guest to several places of interest, but nothing so appealed to Theo as the busy hum of the mill machinery, which she declared seemed human. She was to leave on Sunday afternoon, and with her friend was waiting at the depot for a belated train, when a handsomely dressed and distinguished looking gentleman came toward them hat in hand, bowing and smiling:

"How glad I am to meet you here, Mrs. Arlington." Theo went deathly white and Mrs. Evans knew that this was the objectionable suitor, and that Theo was traveling under an assumed name.

CHAPTER VII

"Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide

In the strife of truth with falsehood for the good or evil side;

Some great cause, God's new Messiah offering each the bloom or blight,

Puts the goats upon the left hand, and the sheep upon the right.

And the choice goes by forever, 'twixt that darkness and that light."

Theo gazed as if fascinated, toward the advancing man, and her little white hand went out as if unconsciously to meet his extended one. With a mighty effort she conquered the faintness which was creeping over her, and smiled as she spoke:

"It is always the unexpected that happens. Who would have thought of seeing you away down here?" Mrs. Evans' face was a study. The indignant blood surged for a moment over her fair face. She felt that she had been cruelly deceived and shamefully treated, and drawing herself up proudly, she walked with quiet dignity toward the door, leaving Theo without so much as a word.

"Oh, excuse me for a moment, Mr. DuBoise,—you must meet my friend." With an almost breaking heart Theo sprang after her friend and laid an entreating hand upon her arm, whispering beseechingly:

"Oh, do not forsake me—I have done no wrong — I

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Merrimack Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our ball club is closing a very successful season. We have played some of the strongest teams in North Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, and have won twenty-six out of thirty-two games. Denton, one of our pitchers, won 14 games without a loss.

The school students are all ready for a big year's work. Some of the faculty members of last year are here again, and Prof. E. L. DuBoise is still principal.

Those who are off to college are Virgil Lovell, Jr., and William Childress, to Auburn; Annie Lovell, Mildred Graham and Bernice Cobb, to Montevallo; Mary Clopton, to Columbia University, New York; Melvin Clopton, U. S.; N. Academy; Leon Long, University of Alabama.

Rev. A. C. Stevenson, for several years pastor of our Baptist church, has accepted a call to Decatur, Ala.

Mr. L. P. Lehman is improving after a recent illness.

Mr. Ward Thoron, of Boston, our treasurer, has been here the past week to visit the school. He is just another Mr. Bradley, in principle, and always interested in the people of Merrimack.

C. G. Medley, our football coach, reports that we will have a fine team.

Noble Graham, better known as "Skinney," has been elected manager of our basketball team, and would like to arrange a meeting with other nearby teams.

Melvin Faulkner and James Winkle have a new radio and say they are going to "get Paris, or bust."

LEARNING MORE.

BALFOUR, N. C.

Balfour Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Honoring Miss Edna Mace on her fifteenth birthday on September 2nd, Mrs. O. E. Mace and Mrs. W. A. Hammond gave her a surprise birthday party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Mace on Blake street. A number of friends were invited and after a number of games were played the guests were invited into the dining room, where most delicious refreshments were served. Miss Mace received many presents and many wishes for many more happy birthdays.

Those present were: Messrs. Max Staggs, Clarence Bently, Beamon Hammond, Donald Parker, Carl Hammond, Frank Sturley, Horace Peeler, Lawrence Irwin, Robert Williams, Bennie Hammit, and Misses Flossie Bentley, Louise Hammond, Maggie Johnson, Gladys Brown, Helen Pressley, Josie Ross, Phylonia Akins and Beulah Lust.

MARION, N. C.

Marion Mill News.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Dear Aunt Becky:

The members of the B. Y. P. U. of the East Marion Baptist church enjoyed a social last Thursday evening, given by the members of that organization. Those present had a very delightful time. Miss Maud Burgir, the president, is a sweet Christian character, and under her able leadership the union is steadily growing, both in

numbers and power. She is ever alert to the best interests of the church and community wherein she resides.

Mr. and Mrs. Oren Greene have returned to their home after an enjoyable visit to relatives and friends in Bostic and Rutherfordton.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Parker visited relatives and friends in South Carolina and Georgia last week.

A party of Marion Mill employees motored to Lake James last week for some fishing pleasure. Those in the party included Mr. D. L. Wood and two sons, Bill and Verl, Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Cashwell, Misses Mamie and Lizzie Parker, Messrs. Florence and Leona Toney. Honors for the day went to Miss Florence Toney, who caught five little fishes.

Mr. and Mrs. Claud Vess spent the week-end in Asheville last week.

Mrs. Edmond Davis was visiting in Old Fort last week.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Tucker, a spank fired, brand new, bouncing boy. Elmer is all smiles and walking on his tip toes.

Those from East Marion who attended the Cross Mill-Forest City ball game last Saturday included A. F. Hunt, superintendent; J. M. Snoddy, carder; W. J. Rogers, spinner; W. S. Jones, master mechanic; R. A. Moore, night spinner, and Dave Garrett, night mechanic. They enjoyed the game immensely.

Misses Gladys Hall and Melba Fender (Sugar Ball Beauties) and Miss Lettie Fender, three of our beautiful young girls, have planned to visit in Madison Co., N. C., and Flag Pond, Tenn., next week.

Good luck to the Bulletin.

HELPSOM.

LAGRANGE, GA.

Hillside Mill News.

Gaston Moore, age 52, a resident of LaGrange for 25 years, died at his home on Jefferson street Wednesday morning, Sept. 3rd. He had been in poor health for a few months, but his death was very unexpected, as he had worked the day before.

The funeral was held Friday afternoon at the First Christian Church, Rev. C. W. Hanson, pastor, in charge, assisted by Rev. J. D. C. Wilson. Interment was in Hillview Annex.

The deceased is survived by his wife, one daughter, Miss Willie, of LaGrange, and one son, Winfred, of Ore City, Penn., who arrived Friday morning.

Personal Items.

Mrs. R. B. Stanley and children, who spent the summer at Brantley, Ala., with her mother, have returned.

Mrs. E. E. Phillips, of Lee street, spent Tuesday on Houston street, visiting Mesdames Reason, Bradley and Rice.

Mrs. Roy Bryant and two children, of Atlanta, have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Reason, and other relatives the past four weeks, but will return to Atlanta Sunday.

Mrs. S. B. Bradley, of Haydon, Ala., has been called to the bedside of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. M. M. Bradley, who has been suffering from rheumatism, and to have her teeth extracted. She is some better at this time.

Our mill is still on short time.

"Circle No. 5" is still alive, and met with Mrs. Elvira Smith Monday evening of last week.

Aunt Becky, your new story is just fine. Hope Jack finds Theo, and that they will live "happy ever after."

HILLSIDER.

swear it. Help me to outwit and get away from this man for God's sake!" Mrs. Evans looked for a moment into the pleading eyes, and her tender heart went out in sympathy to her sister in distress. "Poor child," she thought, "poor child, she is unfortunately weak, I fear, and I will not desert her if she needs me. How do I know what trials or circumstances have placed her in this seemingly false position? I will yield to the better and tender promptings of my heart and love and help her if I may." Taking Theo's hand and silently pressing it, Mrs. Evans turned back a few steps and paused, saying gently:

"Your friend can come to me if he wishes to meet me."

Theo smiled gratefully and nodded an invitation to the man across the room, and with quick steps he cleared the space between and stood before these two beautiful women, his handsome face aglow with genuine admiration. "Mr. DuBoise—my friend Mrs. Evans, with whom I am stopping."

"I am certainly glad to meet any friend of Mrs. Arlington's," bowing low and impressively. Then to Theo with an exultant ring in his tones:

"How very fortunate I am. Surely my lucky star must be in the ascendancy at last." Theo shivered as with cold and turning to Mrs. Evans she said meaningly:

"Do you suppose your friend really will pass through this evening? The train is dreadfully late and your mother will be uneasy about us will she not?" Mrs. Evans took her cue and answered:

"I am not sure that Inez will be on that train, and if you are tired waiting we will go home. It is getting late and mother will worry." DuBoise caught his breath uneasily. Was he going to lose in the game when he was sure it was won? With his most persuasive manner he turned to Mrs. Evans: "Please do not go just yet—so soon after I have had the pleasure of meeting you. I have been so lonely since leaving New York, that it hurts to part with a friend as soon as I have found one."

Theo was not in the least, surprised that her friend should yield to the personal magnetism of the man, nor that she smilingly replied:

"Oh, thank you. May I really call?" questioned DuBoise eagerly. "What is your address, please?" Mrs. Evans hastily wrote her address on the card which he extended, and said: "Come when you wish. My home is in the ——— Mill village." Theo blushed painfully and watched the handsome face for some sign of trepidation; but he did not betray with so much as the flicker of an eyelid, that he was astonished to learn that the lovely Mrs. Arlington had friends among factory people, and could stoop to visit them! He only gallantly returned:

"Some of the very best people I have ever known—even some of my best friends, are mill people. When may I have the pleasure of calling this evening about eight o'clock?"

"Oh, I suppose so—will that suit you, Mrs. Arlington?" indifferently.

(To Be Continued)